

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXV, No. 6.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

September 24, 1930.

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CHANCES**



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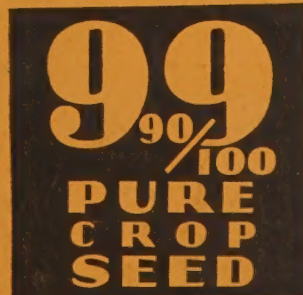
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other crop.



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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uppide Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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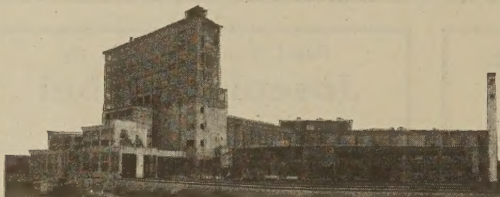
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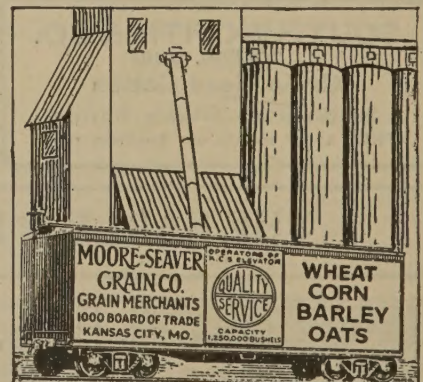
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to serve them.

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203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the
following range of reductions of pounds to bushels
by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to	107,950	lbs.	to	bushels of	32	lbs.
20,000	"	74,950	"	"	"	34	"
20,000	"	96,950	"	"	"	48	"
20,000	"	118,950	"	"	"	56	"
20,000	"	118,950	"	"	"	60	"

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger
paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatel with
marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

Pribe \$2.50 f. o. b. Chicago
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers Wheat and Coarse Grains

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.
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Macartney-Markham Grain Co.
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The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers of all kinds of grain

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

LOW COST LONG LIFE UNEXCELLED SERVICE

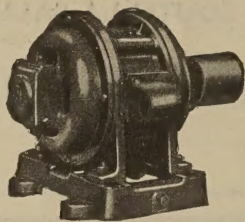
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Write, phone or wire

1603 South Lincoln St. — CHICAGO



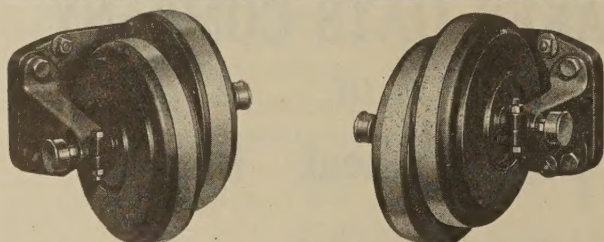
**GREGORY
ELECTRIC
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The Genuine Humphrey Elevator

Find out about its important new features that make it better than ever. Write for full information.

Humphrey Elevator Co.
900 Division St. Faribault, Minn.

*Men do more when they
ride instead of climb*



That remarkable invention
the
BUHLER DRIVE
will save you
hundreds
of dollars

and an awful lot of worry.

The Buhler Drive takes the place of the usual eccentric shaft eccentrics and connecting rods. And besides oscillating the shoe it counterbalances it too.

May be had for both new and old separators.

Write for Catalog GD125

S. HOWES CO., INC.
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Just Downright Stubborn



Chicago Tribune

Select Your Insurance Company As You Select Your Bank

For its Financial Responsibility
and the
Character of its Management

The MILL MUTUALS stand all tests

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Insurance Co. Van Wert, Ohio
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Lansing, Mich.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Des Moines, Iowa
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Harrisburg, Pa.
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Fort Worth, Texas
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association Alton, Ill.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Indianapolis, Ind.
Millers National Insurance Co. Chicago, Ill.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

(Operated by the Mill Mutuals)



CORN COBS

Every year more elevators in the corn belt solve the cob nuisance once and for all by building a standard cob burner. Cob piles are unsightly and invite sparks; cob storage invites spontaneous combustion. Why tolerate this nuisance?

Ask for our booklet on Cob Burners.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

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J. J. Fitzgerald
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Indianapolis, Ind.

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Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S.D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

14,000,000 BUSHELS - PRESENT STORAGE CAPACITY



10,000,000 BUSHELS ADDITIONAL STORAGE NEEDED NOW

Fort Worth looms large in the grain world.

There are 100 dealers on the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Fort Worth is handling \$50,000,000 in grain annually.

Its tributary territory is rapidly spreading through the greatly increased and still increasing railroad construction.

One-half of the present grain storage capacity of 14,000,000 bushels has been built in the past five years and there is an imperative demand for at least 10,000,000 bushels additional storage.

One elevator company now has 5,000,000 bushels of storage; another has just completed the first unit of a 6,000,000 bushel elevator.

More than 1,000 miles of new railroad lines have been completed recently—are now under way—or have been authorized in the vast territory served by the Fort Worth market.

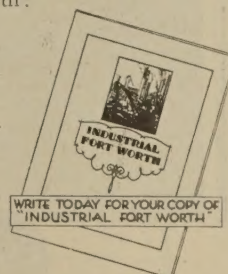
These lines, in north-west Texas, Oklahoma, south-west Kansas, eastern Colorado and eastern New Mexico, will not only serve new areas but will connect with existing lines draining one of the richest grain producing regions of the world.

Federal grain inspections at Fort Worth:

CAR LOADS

1921	14,794
1925	20,834
1929	41,741

And it is expected that this year's inspections will greatly exceed even those of 1929. The Fort Worth market is the fastest growing grain market in the United States. Receipts have doubled in the past five years—they will double again in the next five.



11 TRUNK LINES



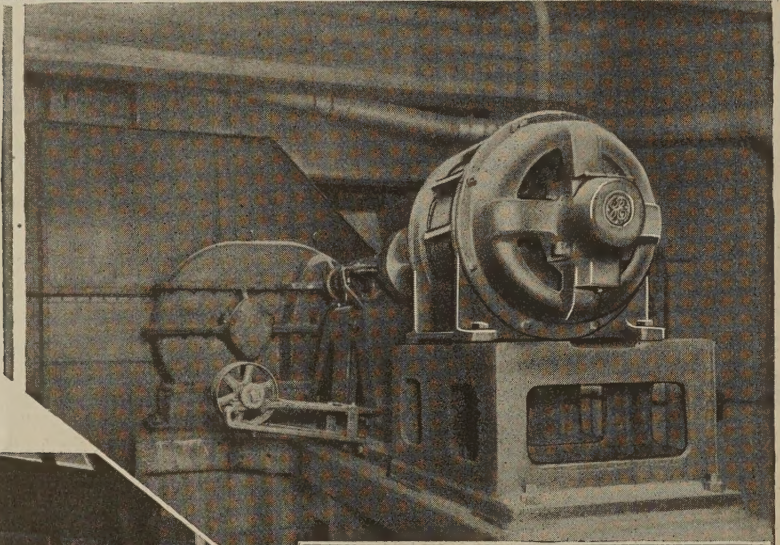
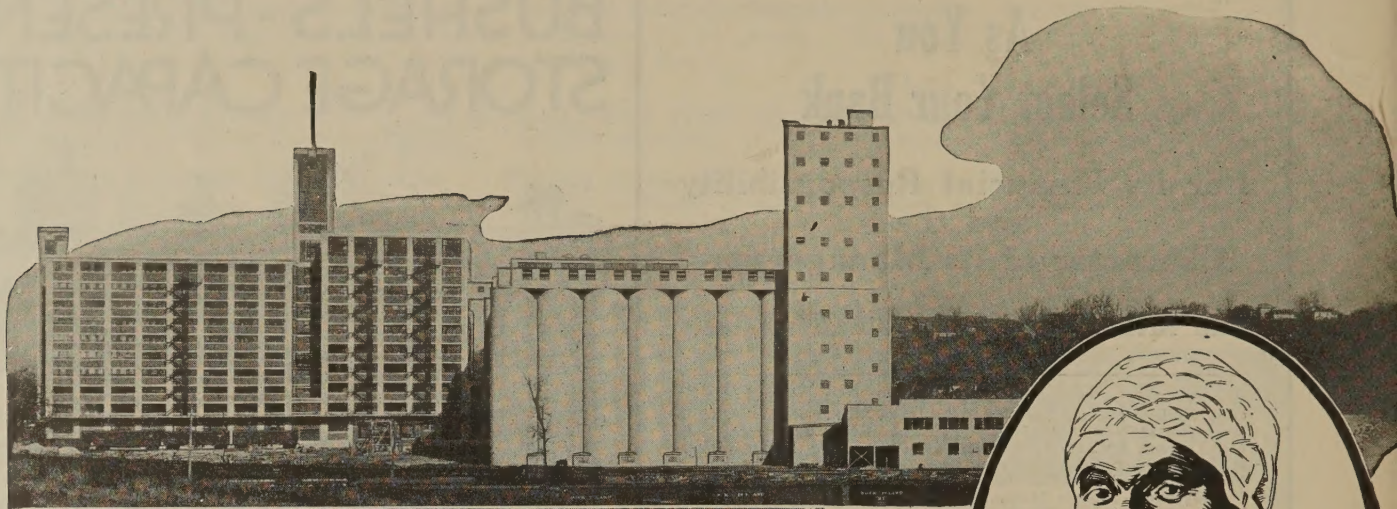
FORT WORTH

THE MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION
CENTRE OF THE SOUTHWEST

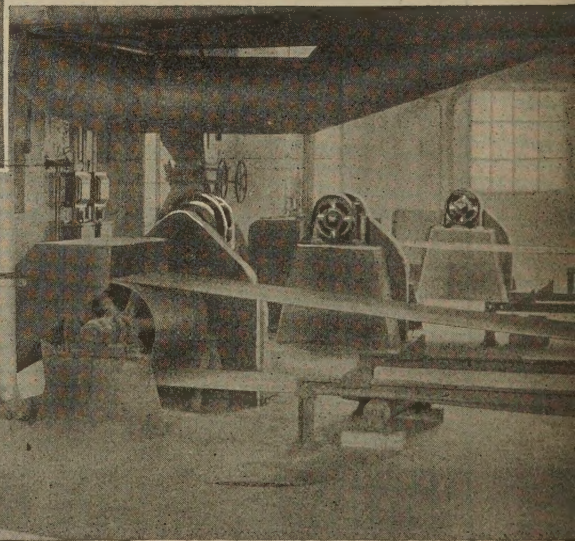
19 RAIL OUTLETS

For Information, Address Publicity Department
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

New 2,000,000-bu. elevator



100-hp. induction motor driving one of the elevator legs



Four 15-hp. induction motors driving bin conveyors



Motorized Power
~fitted to every need

GENERAL

GENERAL

ELECTRIC

COMPANY,

SCHENECTADY,

N. Y.

for Aunt Jemima Mills of Quaker Oats Company Electrified by G.E.

At St. Joseph, Mo., stands completed a new 10-story cereal mill—one of the most modern in the world. It will manufacture Aunt Jemima pancake and buckwheat flour, Quaker Oats, and the entire Quaker cereal line. Equally modern is the 2,000,000-bu. elevator which will serve the mill.

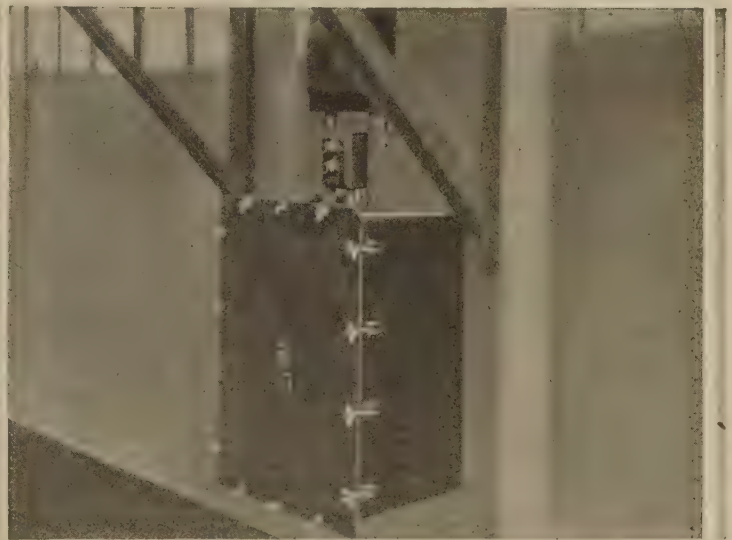
The mill and elevator are equipped with over 2500 hp. in General Electric motors. The big car dumper is completely equipped with G-E motors and control. The G-E controllers in the elevator are housed in dust-tight boiler-plate enclosures. And a G-E equipped substation serves the combined mill and elevator.

No industrial plant requires a more careful or more modern electrical installation than a grain elevator. Hence, the continued confidence which the grain and cereal industry places in General Electric equipment is a sound tribute to G-E engineering, equipment, and service.

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC PROGRAM, BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY
EVENING ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK



This control center, consisting of disconnecting switches, and magnetic controllers in dust-tight cases, illustrates the good workmanship employed throughout the elevator



This automatic compensator in a dust-tight enclosure, and the push-button station designed to operate in dusty locations, illustrate the care used to insure safe and uninterrupted service

200-371

ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Weevil-Cide

The
DEPENDABLE
GRAIN FUMIGANT

An Improved Product

Safe

Efficient

Economical



Prevent the loss from Weevil cut wheat

Let us send you special booklet on GRAIN FUMIGATION including reports from many of the largest shippers who are giving WEEVIL-CIDE their undivided preference.

THE WEEVIL-CIDE CORPORATION

(Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Co., Agents)

1406-08 West Ninth Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Must Specialize

"Anyone who hopes to achieve success, even the average, must know more or at least as much, about some one thing as any other one, and not only know, but know how to do—and how to utilize his experience and knowledge for the benefit of others."

Zeleny Thermometer System

has been our specialty for twenty-five years, both in manufacture and installation, and today it is being installed in nearly every large storage that is built in the United States.

Zeleny System

for determining the condition of grain in storage is accurate in its operation, dependable in service, low in maintenance costs, cheap in complete installation price, and a money maker.

No matter what kind of grains you store the

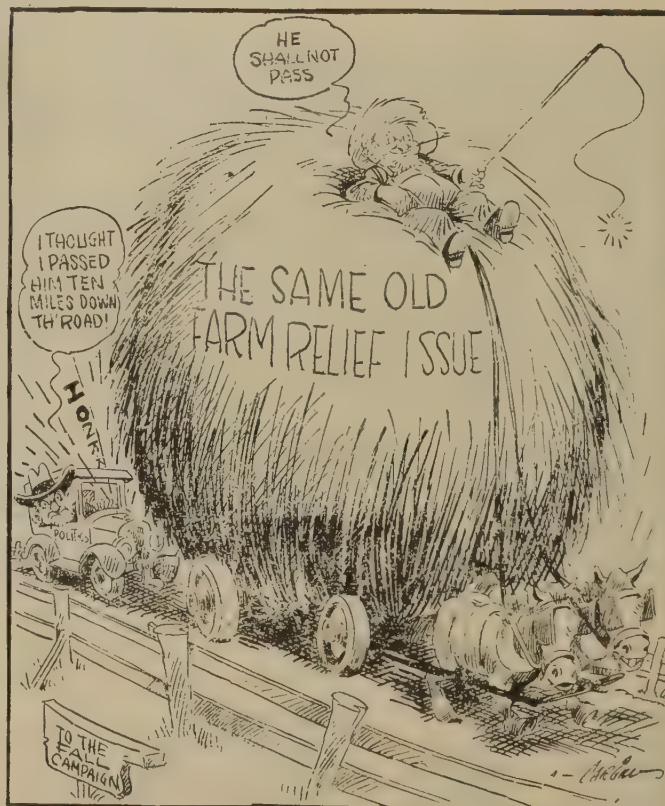
Zeleny System

will pay you unexpected returns on the investment for its installation. Your corn bins equipped with it this year will show its value more than ever before. If you want information on prices and list of those who have two or more installations write

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Another Big Holdup on the Main Highway



Vinton (Iowa) Times

IN EVERY STATE — Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas and the others — you will find the

Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

is standard equipment in the country elevator.

Why? Because the Richardson Grain Shipping Scale is best suited to the purpose and is all-automatic. It is:

SELF-LOADING SELF-BALANCING
SELF-ADJUSTING SELF-REGISTERING
SELF-DUMPING

It frees you in the busy season to check in and handle the grain that is delivered by the farmers, and man-made errors in weight are completely avoided.

CATALOG 1219-G IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING
WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR A COPY

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

WICHITA

BOSTON

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PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

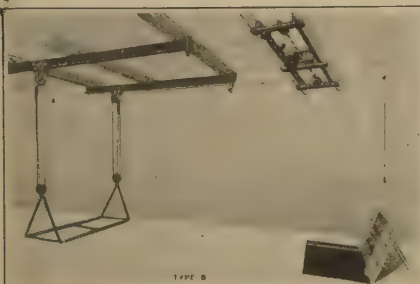
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LOS ANGELES

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electric Power



One standard size dump car supplies all lengths of vehicles as the overhead track and trolleys will raise the vehicle at any point along its travel. Supplied with either rack or wheel hooks.

Motor, speed reducer, and drums completely assembled in one unit using forward and reverse magnetic switch with push button control. By extending track, any number of dump doors can be dumped into. Easily installed and under complete control of the operator at all times.

Write for further particulars and circular on our complete line of dumps. We manufacture dumps for both electrical as well as belt and hand power.

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L. J. McMILLIN
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TETRAFUME (REGISTERED)

WILL NOT BURN—WILL NOT
EXPLODE

Approved by Fire Insurance
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Harmless—Stainless—Leaves
No Odor

The Grain and Feed Trade have learned to use Tetrafume. Save Dockage from Live Weevil, and Loss in Stored Grain and Feed Stuffs.

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Manufacturers and Direct Distributors

829 and 831 Southwest Boulevard
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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
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10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

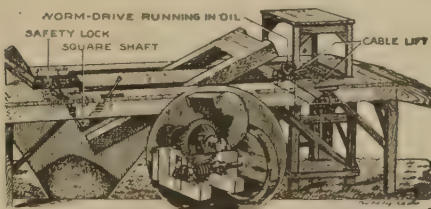
Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.



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NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

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Want Ad.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Use Rubber Covered Belt for Cups—It Pays

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
'V' 'V' 'V' 'V' 'V' 'V' 'V' 'V'

White Star Special "V" Cups

Guaranteed
are**20%****MORE EFFICIENT!**

When spaced 9" centers

Put them on and
—SAVE POWER
—INCREASE
YOUR
CAPACITY

Experienced Elevator Engineers

Younglove Engineering CompanyGrain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

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GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

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Concrete Grain Elevators

Waterproof Pits a Specialty

**B I R C H A R D
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GRAIN ELEVATORSFeed Mills—Coal Plants
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of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood**A. F. Roberts Construction Co.**

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**ERECTS
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Warehouses
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Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS**Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.**CRAMER
Elevators**are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
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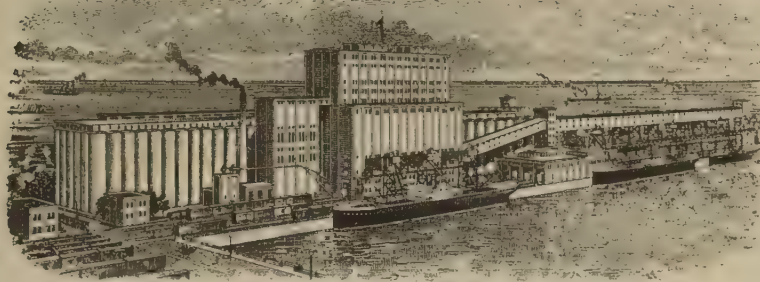
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CONSTRUCTION CO.**Designers and Builders of
Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and
Associated Buildings

2165 Daily News Bldg., Chicago Ill.

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.**Universal Grain Code**Compiled especially for use by the
Grain and Milling Trades.
Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep
your business to yourself. Prevent ex-
pensive errors.Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code
words for expressions used in the grain
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in black flexible leather. Size 7x4½
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\$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago.**Grain Dealers Journal**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Capacity
5,000,000
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Equipped with
Four Stewart
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Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

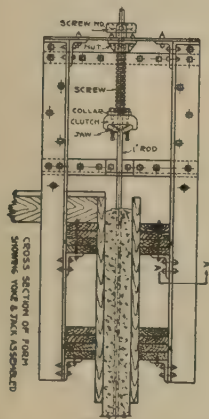
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Blue Prints Furnished

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**FORM JACKS
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Grain Elevator and
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Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

**THE WESTERN IRON
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Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street

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Dust Collectors**

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers Minneapolis, Minn. Contractors Duluth, Minn. Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
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3,000 Barrel Mill—2,500,000 Bus. Grain
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Designed and Built in Three Periods of Construction by

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600 Mutual Building Grain Elevators — Flour and Feed Mills Kansas City, Mo.

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Specializing in ENGINEERING SERVICE for
MILLS AND TERMINAL ELEVATORS
POWER, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION and
Maintenance, Costs and General Operation.

1220 FLOUR EXCHANGE
PHONE MAIN 2700 MINNEAPOLIS

**The Star Engineering
Company**

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
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Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses
Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

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HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

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Specializing in

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Country Grain Elevators

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Builder of

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30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
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Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to

Produce Results

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FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
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DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain
Elevator

Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

470 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.



THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

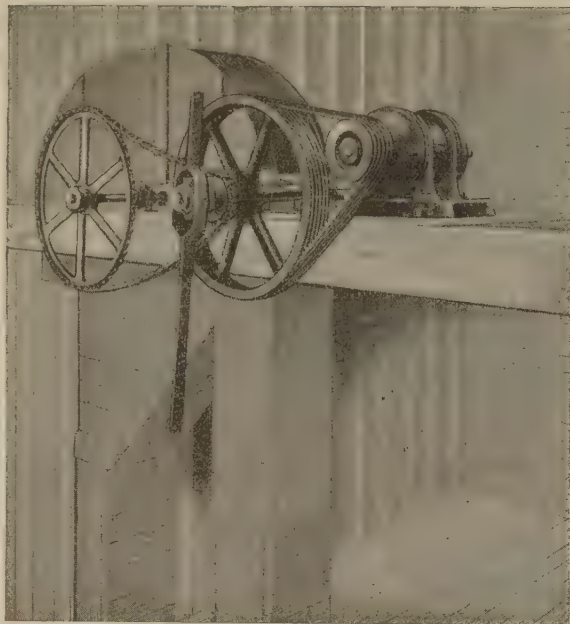
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

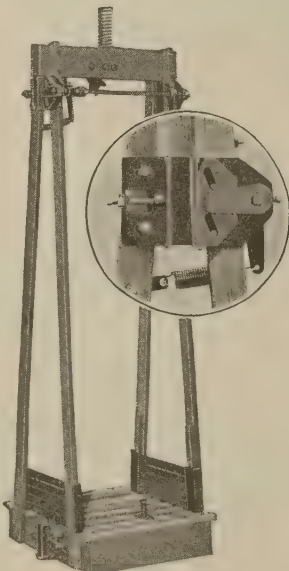
DAYTON COG BELT ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE**A GOOD DRIVE
FOR ANY MACHINE**

Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

*Write us for
complete information*

**ELECTRIC TRUCK DUMP
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS—
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS—
DAYTON COG BELT DRIVES—
SPEED REDUCERS—**

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

THE NEW MANLIFT**"RIDE-SAFE"**

Beyl Design

is now ready to insure
you. Order today be-
fore your first trip up
is the last one down!

"RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the
name. Its factor of safety
exceeds anything on the
market.

**50 ft. Complete
\$75.00**

**Less Counterweight
\$65.00**

You value your life many
times this cost. Why
risk it?

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

**NOW! in this
DROUGHT CRISIS
PROTECT ALL GRAIN
with LARVACIDE**

Putting aside selfish interests it is *your public duty*
to protect every bushel of grain in your keeping during
this national drought crisis.

LARVACIDE is your greatest ally in this work of
preventing grain waste from all mill pests.

Self-announcing to humans—thus safe for your men to
use. Send for price information.

*Send today for full information on our
"year round control method"*

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED
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Sole Selling Agents for Isco Chemical Co., Inc.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Larvacide Service, Inc., 722 West Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Safe-Way Exterminating Co., 429 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.
R. Herchelroth & Co., 1210 Jackson St., Toledo, Ohio.
Bode Fumigating Co., 1259 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Twin City Exterminating Co., 2399 University Ave. W.,
St. Paul, Minn.
Orkin Exterminating Co., 82 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.
Ansul Chemical Co., Modesto, Calif.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

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CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. OKLAHOMA elevator for sale. On Santa Fe with Rock Island connection. For further information write Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.

THUMB OF MICH.—Farmers Elevator for sale. Splendid grain and bean section. Good grinding and coal business. Box 21, Port Hope, Huron Co., Mich.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, coal, lumber business in small country station for sale. Large shipping station in the corn belt. Also fence, tile and seed. No trades; cash. Address 64M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. OKLA.—Elevator and feed business for sale, electric power, hammer mill, corn sheller, located in good dairy community. Good county seat town. Sacrifice price account health. Address 65R12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA—Line of seven elevators for sale including one transit house equipped with grain drier. Sidelines of feeds, coal, seeds, etc., handled in large volume. Located in soft wheat belt and excellent corn territory. Address Wm. Nading Grain Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

INDIANA—Three elevators for sale having capacities of 40,000, 20,000 and 10,000 bushels. Two electrically equipped, handling grain, hay, coal, feeds, seeds, and grinding business. Doing about \$300,000 business per year. Bargain for cash. Write 65R4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILL.—Modern Elevator on I. C. R. R. McLean Co., for sale. Built new in 1900; large territory; fine opportunity; terms can be arranged. Address P. O. Box 28, Hudson, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ELEVATOR FOR RENT

WILTON, WIS.—As I have two grain elevators here, I wish to rent one for grain storage. Capacity 15,000 bushels. Could do the loading and unloading if so desired. Edw. Wilkinson, Wilton, Wis.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

CENTRAL, ILL.—Good Elevator for sale or rent in town which handles 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 65R11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WISCONSIN—We have a good elevator for sale in good grain territory, or will trade in on good clean hardware stock. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

GRAIN WAREHOUSE for sale or lease, equipped with steam rolls, grain, seed and bean cleaners. Located in well developed prosperous diversified farming district. Address The Fabian-Grunauer Co., Tracy, Calif.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY good Indiana elevator. Give particulars and cash price first letter. Bruce Haycock, Greentown, Ind.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Illinois or Iowa. Must handle not less than 100,000 bushels. Write 65Q4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

MIDDLE TENN.—400-barrel Flour Mill for sale, fully equipped; in fine farming and dairying section. Address P. O. Box 36, Columbia, Tenn.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA.—Custom mill and feed business for sale on account of health. Well located in good dairy and poultry section. Write 65T11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

VIRGINIA—Eolus mill on Hardware River for sale; on concrete road 11 miles from Charlottesville, Va., and 9 miles from Scottsville. Heart pine 4-story bldg., 48x48 ft., slate roof. Good miller's house and 40 acres land. \$12,000. Harris Hancock, Exec., Charlottesville, Va.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL

Completely equipped, practically new, with steadily increasing business; all realty, buildings, etc.; in a highly prosperous community near Dayton, O. Here is a wonderful buy for a practical man; the foundation is established for a highly successful enterprise. Full price \$25,000, "some terms." For full details write STEVENS SALES SERVICE

Atlas Bank Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio

ESPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

Wonderful opening for an experienced operator, 100 barrel capacity flour mill for sale or lease. Hydro power developed; 80 to 100 horsepower. Mill modernly equipped, the only mill here. All surrounding conditions of the very best, product all absorbed locally, good wheat country. Hard surface pikes in all directions, two railroads. Population in excess of 8,000, growing rapidly. Address Sam T. Millard, First National Bank, Elizabethton, Tenn.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager of a grain business; 30 years' experience; familiar with sidelines; will work for reasonable wage. Write 65Q5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of elvtr. Yrs. of exper. Would take road job for corn firm. Write 65T6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

The little ad I had you insert in your paper last month did the work. I am now with the Keenesburg Elvtr. Co., at Keenesburg, Colo. Many thanks. S. G. Mahaffey.

DESIRE POSITION as elevator manager at good live station, Kans., Nebr., Ia., or Ill., preferred. Best of references. Write R. C. Wedell, Bluff City, Kans.

HELP WANTED

HAVE GOOD proposition for machinery salesman calling on grain elevators, flour and feed mills. Full time or side line. Must know the trade's requirements. Address 65R7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAY FOR SALE

Alfalfa—Clover—Mixed—Timothy—Prairie. Delivered prices quoted. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

GENERAL ELECTRIC Motor for sale, 5-h.p.; 60 cycle; 3 phase; 220 volt; 1200 r.p.m.; for \$70. C. A. Lindahl, Agenda, Kans.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C., for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of New and Rebuilt Motors on hand at all times. Write for our Stock List and prices.

Special bargains in hammermill motors, 30 to 60-h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ AND USE THEM.**

MOTORS WANTED

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

HOWE 5-TON Wagon Scale for sale at \$75.00. In excellent condition; the best scale we ever used. Write W. J. Madden, Hays, Kans.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, 1½, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

TRACK SCALE for sale—100 ton, 42 ft. Fairbanks type registering beam; first class condition; steel I-beams. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

SCALES WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS-MORSE oil engine for sale—20-h.p. horizontal, complete with clutch, jack shaft roller bearings, fuel tank, etc. All good as new. Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." In the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,

Christmas Greeting Cards

Social and Business Personal Greeting

Our Sample Book of Personal greetings show over one hundred samples, these samples with price list covering your name engraved on card if desired will be gladly sent postpaid.

Commercial greetings we show a large variety of cards, Folders and Calendars for 1931 with price list sent postpaid promptly.

Order early while stock is complete, December delivery if desired.

THE AMERICAN EMBOSSING CO.
192-96 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

MACHINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—1500 bus. capacity Eureka corn cutter for sale. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

ONE 20' by 78", 250-h.p. Brownell boiler for sale. Write Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Company, Bowling Green, Ohio.

CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—Globe combination auto truck and wagon dump. W. R. Guyer, Chillicothe, Ill.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS—One automatic controllable Great Western sifter, one purifier, double roller mills, roll grinder, 3 high, dust collectors. Also bleacher, 35-h. p. motor. Priced reasonable. Sherman Meland, Butte, Nebr.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are, well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

COMBINED 10-ton truck scale and air lift dump for sale; 7½-h.p. alternating current, 110-volt motor, belts and pulleys. Practically new and in good condition. First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa.

HAMMER MILL for sale or trade, one ball bearing direct driven 24" Munson attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors. Mill is as good as new and now being operated. Galva Union Elevator Co., Galva, Iowa.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—2½-ton Stoughton dump truck with hoist for sale. Just reconditioned by Stoughton Co. Priced for quick sale. Wilkinson Corporation, Monroe, Wisconsin.

MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD second-hand seed and grain cleaner wanted, with a good capacity; a No. 39 Clipper Cleaner is desirable. G. G. Davis, Tipton, Ind.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00 at Chicago. Weight, 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal 332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

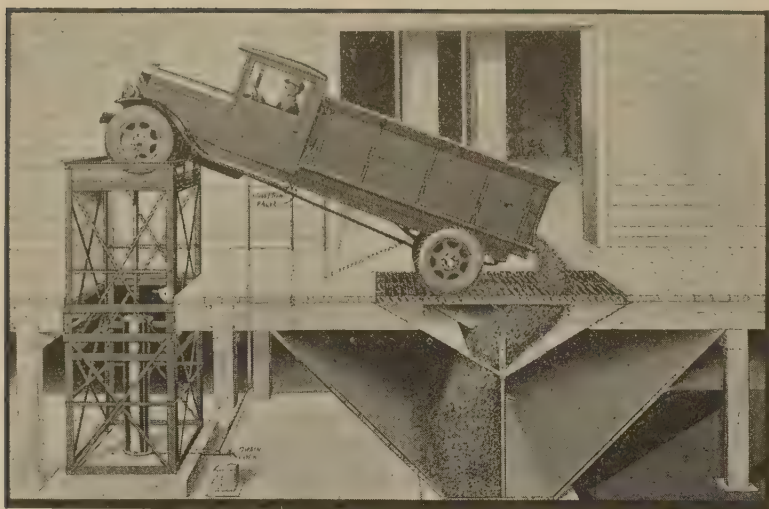
Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.



**“The Best
Investment
in Dumping
Equipment
an elevator can make”**

That's what hundreds of the most successful elevators are continually saying about their Kewanee All-Steel Lifts. Ask the manager of any elevator that has one—you won't need to go far to find one. He'll probably make that very same statement.

For the past fifteen years more Kewanee's have been installed, *every year*, than any other two or three makes combined. That's the best proof in the World that Kewanee gives more for the money spent.

Actually in buying Kewanee you *get a lot more* including many exclusive features that insure extra years of trouble-free service. For instance:

All Steel, Roller Bearing Lifting Frames that permit the heaviest trucks to be raised quickly and noiselessly, without jolts or jars. And this heavier con-

struction means sufficient strength to “stand the gaff” of the bigger trucks and heavier loads sure to come.

Built-In-Safety Guard: It is automatic—nothing to forget—impossible for a truck or wagon to roll or be pulled off once the lift starts to rise.

Long-Life-Compressor, built as nearly “fool proof” as is possible with any machine. Timken Roller Bearing equipped—high efficiency.

Completely Built and Guaranteed by a Leading Manufacturer—insurance that the Kewanee you buy will never become an “orphan,” and that it will work right the moment it is installed.

Actual Cost Low: Kewanee Lifts are sometimes referred to as high-priced, yet such is not the case. Actual figures given us by many elevators show they are so easily installed that their cost, on the job and working, is **never more but usually less than for any other reliable equipment.**

KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR Co.

(Formerly: Kewanee Implement Company)

1631 Burlington Ave.

Kewanee, Illinois

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Kansas City
AMERICAN MCHY. & SUPPLY CO. Omaha

(Distributors for the Southwest)
(Distributors for Nebraska)

Kewanee
ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the
Grain World, formerly
the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 24, 1930

A CHECK forger is again victimizing elevator operators in Northern Kansas. Watch for him. Keep the book of blank checks out of sight.

AMPLE CAPITAL is obtainable in this country for every legitimate enterprise, if the government will only get out of business, and stay out. This is evidenced by the fact that subscriptions for the \$325,000,000 issue of treasury certificates reached an aggregate of \$1,237,000,000.

THE ADVANCE OF 8 per cent in insurance rates on grain elevators in Western Canada that went into effect Sept. 1 comes as the result of heavy losses since Jan. 1, and should have the effect of inducing owners to follow suggestions made by the insurance companies to reduce the hazard and thereby earn a lower rate.

THE PLAN for stabilizing the California grape industry is for the grape board (financed by the U. S. treasury) to buy 375,000 tons of grapes, paying producers at a rate of from \$7 to \$8 for them, on the vine. They will then either be picked and dumped, or permitted to rot in the vineyards. Raisins, grapes, and by-products are to be sold, if possible, for prices that are sufficiently high to pay for this destruction, and give producers a profit on their entire crop, but if that is not done, the government will eventually "hold the sack," even tho it fails to delight taxpayers.

REPORTING a car seen leaking grain in transit to the Journal for publication may help a brother dealer to recover his loss from the railroad company.

AN EXPLOSION in the elevator at Kent, Minn., Sept. 8, completely wrecked the plant, and indicates that country elevators are not immune. It is significant that a grinding mill was in operation at the time. Coarse dust from the exterior of the kernels of grain is not so explosive as the fine starchy contents released by grinding.

THE OMAHA EXCHANGE President's criticism of the Farm Board member's defense of the Board is well worth reading, not merely because it shows the individual defender's mendacity, but because it is shown that the grain producers were far better off before Congress enacted the Marketing Act. The criticism is published in another column.

ONE REPORT is that Russia will have a good many million bushels of wheat for export this coming winter, while another says famine may be expected in some of her larger cities. The U. S. S. R. continues to be an enigma to the outside world insofar as grain production is concerned, thus giving those of her officials who know, or who pass out the information, an opportunity to rig the markets whenever they so desire.

THE GOVERNMENT REPORTS show that there were 13,771 business failures in this country during the first half of 1930. When Congress convenes in December it might be well for it to appropriate a half a billion dollars to "stabilize" business. That amount, appropriated last year for the purpose of making agriculture prosperous, worked so well that this new proposal would doubtless be voted for unanimously, and without debate.

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission now is taking a back track from approving some of the trade rules proposed in trade practice conferences, recognizing now, as pointed out a few years ago by Commissioner Humphreys, that the Commission is without power to enforce any rule of an organization that restricts trade or tends to price control. The Commission's proposals are to be considered Sept. 25 at the Congress of Industries to be held at Niagara Falls, and it remains to be seen whether a delimitation of the Commission's power will leave anything of value to trade organizations.

POOL farmers in Canada are taxed 2 cents per bushel on wheat delivered, amounting in the case of the larger farmers to over \$1,000 for which they have nothing to show in the form of any participation certificate that they can sell or transfer, or use as collateral for a loan. No provision is made for repaying the assessment to him and if he quits farming it is a dead loss. Altho the Pool has over \$20,000,000 so wrung from the producers the farmer has no inducement to continue a member of the Pool in order to share in the assets, and he loses nothing by quitting as they are doing in droves.

THE RAILROAD company operating an elevator at New Orleans has just been fined \$300 for closing the house, but no one has fined the Farm Board for stuffing the elevator at Louisville, Ky., with unwanted wheat, depriving shippers to that market of a needed facility.

BOOTLEGGING pooled wheat in Western Canada has become such a common practice with pool members in need of ready cash that pool managers are once again demanding the enactment of laws to require wheat growers to join the pool and deliver all grain to its elevators. If pooling must be made compulsory to get the patronage of the growers that of itself would seem to prove that farmers lack confidence in the ability or integrity of the pool managers and do not care to entrust the marketing of their grain to them. To attempt to force them to pool will surely intensify their opposition to pooling.

SHIPPERS who persist in loading grain into box cars which are not in condition to deliver the entire load at destination have themselves to blame for the shortage which is bound to occur. Two hours spent in co-opering and lining the car would have relieved the shipper of ten months worry and work trying to collect for the shortage from the carrier. Declining business is no doubt responsible for carriers permitting their box cars to continue in service altho in bad order. All of them have enough idle cars at present so there is no necessity for shippers entrusting grain to box cars which are sure to leak in transit. Insist upon having cars with sound boxes and then line them before loading.

HYDE, McKELVIE & Co., are making a frantic attempt to float a Russian smoke screen for the heavy losses of the Federal Farm Board, because the fall elections are at hand. The Farm Board's conceited defiance of the law of supply and demand got it into the deep mire with a load of 69,000,000 bushels of \$1.25 wheat and 1,250,000 bales of 16-cent cotton, so its champions pretend to be much excited when some Russian admits that he had at one time or another sold 3,000,000 bus. wheat short on the Chicago Board of Trade, just as many others have done. Even now the Farm Board is congesting the grain terminals with its large stock of old wheat and depressing the price of new by offering wheat at St. Lawrence ports under the market. Buyers generally have no confidence in the Board's unbonded statement that its wheat would not be sold until it would command the price at which it was purchased, so the market is perpetually depressed by the Board's large stock of wheat in the grain trade's show windows. Needless to say the Farm Board has done far more injury to the wheat growers than all other factors combined. It is hard for the average politician to recognize that whenever Government ventures into business it makes for inefficiency, waste and extravagance.

MEN interested in better business conditions will exert themselves to discourage every experiment by Government in business, and thereby reduce the waste of the taxpayers money. The attempt to operate postal savings banks, Joint Stock Land Banks, barges, U. S. Shipping Board and Federal Farm Board is not within the proper province of Government and should be discontinued, but will not be until the scheming politicians hear from the people.

IF GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS selling side-lines will "tie-in" with the advertising done nationally by the bigger and better manufacturers, most of which advertising copy is obtainable upon request, then the dealer can make his own advertising fund produce twice the results it would yield if applied to the promotion of unknown brands of commodities. Although some commodities are considered as a "staple," there usually are many special uses and purposes of which the consumer could be informed to the mutual benefit of both parties.

BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY, who are engaged in activities having to do with marketing and processing the different agricultural products, either have not read the Agricultural Marketing Act, and kept advised concerning the work of the Farm Board, thereunder, or they are "dead from the neck up." There is absolutely no other explanation for their apathy. The law was passed 15 months ago and the Board has been regularly hitting private business "right between the eyes," for a year, but no one has thus far taken court action to test the legality of either the Act, or the Board's activities.

Changing Conditions

Less than two months have passed since various members of the Farm Board, the Dep't of Agriculture and of many of the state institutions were urging and almost demanding that our wheat farmers cut their production to a point where it would balance domestic consumption. It was said that only in this way could agriculture be made profitable.

It will doubtless be many years before this country again experiences as devastating a drouth as that of 1930, but our farmers and all of the rest of us would have been in a vastly worse plight than they will be, this fall and winter, were it not for the fact that wheat acreage was not cut as advocated and that production of that grain was good in quality and above the average in quantity.

Secretary Hyde now says, we should not export another bushel of either wheat or corn as we shall need all we have of both of them before another harvest. While it is too soon to make any positive statement of this kind, it is not too soon to point out the danger of crop reduction propaganda. Efficiency in production and crop rotation certainly make a better solution of the farm problem than crop reduction and so-called "orderly marketing."

Our Diminishing Agricultural Exports

At the turn of the century the value of agricultural exports (part of which is attributable not to the farm itself but to manufacturer and to transportation), was equal to approximately one-fourth of the farm value of agricultural products. The corresponding proportion in the last few years has been about one-seventh. There was an absolute decline in the value of exports of farm products during about fifteen years preceding the World War. Such exports, however, were greatly stimulated by the war, and for a number of years after its close their ratio to the total farm output remained somewhat higher than before its outbreak, but that ratio has recently fallen materially.

The Futures Markets

There is no serious doubt in anybody's mind as to whether or not there is speculation in the different futures markets. If it were not for the speculative trader, there would be times when the market would be dead and there would be no price quotations. There must always be buyers as well as sellers and the speculator is to be found quite as often on one side as the other.

The opinion among the uninformed, is that the Boards of Trade are nothing but legalized gambling institutions, but of course nothing could be farther from the truth. The opinion is also prevalent that profits on speculative trades come either out of the farmer or out of the consumer, and that again is wrong.

Getting the country straight on this matter should be the job of the men in the country grain trade. They know and they should lose no opportunity of passing the word along.

Changing Agricultural Conditions

Through the use of machinery corn can be grown, harvested, shelled and cleaned at as low a cost as 26 cents a bushel and in certain parts of the country many millions of bushels of wheat can be grown, that can be profitably marketed, at 50 cents. What can be done with these two grains can doubtless be duplicated with others, and if corn can be grown at 26 cents or even 36, hogs, cattle, etc., can be produced for much less than present estimated costs.

Confronted by such conditions as these, it is clearly evident that agriculture must undergo a revolution quite as radical as that through which industry passed due to the advent of the machine age, and mass production. Attempting to stem the tide would be futile, but its coming may spell the doom of hundreds of thousands of farmers and much of farm life as we know it. The farm would then be just as much of a factory as if it were surrounded by four walls.

Perhaps that would solve the farm problem and we could abolish both the Farm Board and the U. S. D. A. If so the change would not be without compensating advantages.

"Equality For Agriculture"

One of the pet phrases of the farm "believers," is "equality for agriculture." It rolls from their tongues as smoothly as water over the brink of Niagara Falls. Following the figure a little further—when it strikes the rocks below the falls, it makes a roar that is almost deafening and in any event, it is very impressive—at least to the shouters.

The Declaration of Independence says that it is self evident "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Equality of creation, however, and equality of opportunity, do not necessarily mean equality of riches any more than it would call for equality in the amount of rainfall or in the number of children.

As to equality of opportunity—insofar as Congress has been able to bring that to pass—the following list of general laws passed within the past ten years, especially for agriculture certainly shows no lack of solicitude for the tiller of the soil.

1. The emergency tariff act of 1921.
2. The revival of the War Finance corporation to assist live stock raisers, cotton producers and others.
3. The establishment of the Intermediate Credit Banks for agricultural purposes.
4. The Purnell act for agricultural research, especially in the field of economic investigation.
5. The Capper-Volstead Co-operative Marketing act.
6. The Co-operative Marketing act of 1926 (establishing a division of co-operative marketing in the Department of Agriculture).
7. The amendments facilitating the services under the Federal Warehousing act.
8. The enlargement of the activities of the Department of Agriculture—such as the creation of the bureaus of dairying, foreign service, etc.
9. The enlargement of the scope of loans by the Farm Loan Board.
10. The tariff on agricultural products, including special action by the President under the flexible provisions of the Tariff act.
11. The great federal expenditure, in the improvement of highways and waterways.
12. The acts for special relief in flood-stricken areas of the southeast, the drought-stricken areas of the northwest, the European corn-borer control, the Mediterranean fruit fly control, etc.
13. The Grain Futures act, regulating grain trading.
14. The Packers and Stockyards act, regulating trade in live stock and its products.
15. The Hare act preventing dumping and requiring proper accounting by produce commission men.
16. The Ketcham act enlarging college extension work and boys' and girls' club work in all states.
17. The act regulating imports of milk and cream by establishing rigid health standards in relation to same.
18. The act authorizing research to discover new uses for American-grown cotton and its by-products.
19. The Agricultural Marketing Act.
20. The Southern states flood relief bill.
21. The act amending the definition of oleomargarine.
22. The act, amending the act for the manufacture, sale or transportation of misbranded or poisonous foods and drugs.
23. The act providing for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams.
24. The tariff act of 1930.

In the 71st Congress alone, 178 bills and joint resolutions were considered by the Senate Com'tee on Agriculture, 21 of which were passed and approved, leaving more than 150 still "in the mill," with many more, including debenture and equalization fee measures sure to be "dumped into the hopper," when Congress convenes in December.

During this same ten year period many of the state legislatures have been equally busy, so that as to legislative remedies, the patient has certainly had his fill. Under the circumstances it is a wonder he has survived at all.

Is Russia Raiding the Wheat Pit?

Sales for future delivery having been made in the wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade by the agencies of the Russian government, Washington politicians jumped to the conclusion that the sales were intended to depress the price to American wheat growers, ignoring the possibility that the sales may have been merely the usual hedging transactions employed by large holders of cash grain all over the world to protect themselves from loss on a declining market.

An inquiry by the Department of Agriculture having disclosed heavy sales by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Sec'y Hyde telegraphed John A. Bunnell, president of the Chicago Board of Trade asking "What provision your exchange has made or can make for the protection of our American farmers from such activities."

Pres. Bunnell replied by wire:

Replying to your telegram. We will appreciate receiving the facts upon which telegram was based and suggest they be laid before our business conduct committee immediately. Suggest you take up with the secretary of state rights of Soviet Russia to transact business in the United States through its corporate agents.

It should be remembered that the Chicago Board of Trade is recognized world market and hedges protecting grain in all positions over the world are customarily placed here.

The sales are admitted by E. Y. Belitzky, pres. of the Russian Textile Syndicate, to have extended over a period of several months. It is reported that the records disclose sales of 3,000,000 bus. on Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11, and December wheat declined during the four days from an opening on Sept. 8 of 91½ to a close of 87⅞ cents on Sept. 11.

The Textile Syndicate's sales at Chicago, Belitzky was quoted in Associated Press dispatches as saying, were relatively such a small quantity "that it is evident they could not appreciably affect the standard price in view of the fact that the turnover of the Chicago Board of Trade is from fifty to sixty million bushels a day."

Geo. Milnor, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, who first called the attention of the Farm Board to the Russian sales, says: "I am not at liberty to say where we got the information. So far as I know there is no evidence of any illegal practice on the part of the Russian interests."

Senator Dill, Washington, said the charges seemed to him an effort by the administration to deflect the blame for the low price of wheat.

Jas. E. Bennett, prominent member of the Board of Trade, said "Chicago is the greatest hedging market in the world. We gladly receive orders from Canada, Russia, or any other country."

"So-called farm relief is hopelessly ineffective and it looks like somebody is looking for an alibi. Of course, we have to have something to wipe our feet on and Russia makes a good doormat."

The bald statement by Sec'y Hyde that the Russian sales lowered prices is not borne out by the facts. Even lower prices than now prevail would be warranted by the extraordinary accumulation of wheat at every terminal and at lake ports and along the Canadian canals from Port Colborne to Montreal.

The Farm Board subsidiaries admit holding 60,000,000 bus. unsold. That is, a dead weight on the market.

The visible supply of wheat as reported by

the Chicago Board of Trade on Monday, Sept. 22, is 202,620,000 bus., and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on the same date reports 218,308,000 bus. in commercial channels. Both of these totals are unprecedented in the history of North America; and they are so large just because the federal government has interfered with the marketing of the wheat crop.

Besides the enormous quantity of wheat held by the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation, the governmental agencies, large stocks are held in various position by private individuals in the vain expectation that the government will repeat its blunder of paying \$1.25 per bushel for wheat. All this wheat is a burden to the market.

The Chicago Board of Trade has co-operated with the government in every way in facilitating the work of its marketing agencies. No word of criticism of the Farm Board activities, however well merited, has ever emanated officially from the Chicago Board of Trade; and unable to use the Board of Trade as scapegoat for declining prices due solely to governmental interference the Department of Agriculture has seized upon the Russian soviet as a smoke screen to hide its own failures.

Labor Turnover

One of the heavy expenses incident to the conduct of any business, particularly if that business be relatively large, is that of labor turnover. No man can step into an elevator or a feed or seed plant and become thoroughly efficient at once. He must first learn about what is being done; how it is done, and why. He must learn how to save steps; how to make his work profitable for his employer, and how best to serve the customers with whom he may come in contact.

All of these things being true, it behooves the manager or owner to make conditions for the employee as comfortable and as congenial as possible. A dirty plant is not attractive to customers or employees. Lack of modern conveniences and equipment are repellant.

On the other hand, a recognition of good work, a pleasant place in which to work, and a sympathetic ear, when troubles come, means loyalty and loyalty means a low labor turnover.

Why Do They Hang On?

It is generally conceded that the task Congress set for the Farm Board, through the Marketing Act, is an impossible one. Scarcely a person, aside from those who see jobs or political favor arising from the law's administration, believe it has even a fighting chance to succeed.

This being true it seems passing strange that those Farm Board members who are said to have made tremendous financial sacrifices to accept the appointment, should continue to hang on. Was the sacrifice more fancied than true, or have they been so fascinated by the opportunities to get into the spotlight, and to be met, in their barnstorming tours, by governors, mayors, and large crowds of the faithful, that all desire to get back to the routine of private business has left them?

A normal person would feel that one year's service with the government, calling

for a sacrifice of from ten to eighty-eight thousand dollars in salary, would be ample, but while there has been some talk of resignations, none has thus far been handed in to the President. Are they afraid to desert the sinking ship now, lest they be called cowards—or something worse?

Shipping Out Stored Grain

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on July 30, 1930, granted A. B. Hermann a new trial in his suit against the Farmers Elevator Co., of Rolette, N. D., to recover damages for alleged conversion by shipping out wheat he had stored with the company.

In 1920, 1921 and 1922 Hermann delivered 879 bus. of wheat to the company, for which he received storage tickets under the law of 1913. In 1924 the company had financial difficulties and closed its elevator for 9 months, during which period there was no grain in the elevator. In January, 1925, plaintiff claims a demand was made for the grain, but there was a disagreement on the price. In the meantime all the storage tickets except those of the plaintiff had been paid off.

In defense the elevator company claimed that it had made arrangements with another local company to deliver grain on storage tickets.

The jury gave a verdict in favor of the elevator company, but on appeal the Supreme Court held that plaintiff was entitled to a new trial for the reason that he was not permitted to show the market value of the grain at any other date than Jan. 8, 1925, nor to examine fully the course followed by the elevator company in settling for the outstanding storage tickets. On retrial it is quite likely that the decision will be in favor of the elevator company.

The Court said: The elevator company was a bailee, but had the right to ship out and sell the grain thus stored, provided it substituted therefor other grain of like kind and quality. If it shipped out so much of the grain in its possession that not enough remained to satisfy the plaintiff's tickets, then to the extent of the resulting deficiency there was a conversion. But if subsequently and before a demand for the grain was made, the elevator company procured other grain of the same kind and quality sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's tickets, then such grain became the plaintiff's grain, and he was entitled to the same on demand. If such later acquired grain was also shipped and sold so that again not enough remained to satisfy the plaintiff's tickets, then there was another conversion. See *Kastner v. Andrews*, 49 N. D. 1059, 194 N. W. 824; *Carson State Bank v. Grain Company*, 50 N. D. 558, 197 N. W. 146; *Huether v. McCaull-Dinsmore Company*, 52 N. D. 721, 204 N. W. 614.

In the instant case, when the defendant elevator company shipped out the grain which it had in storage, so that none remained to satisfy the plaintiff's tickets, it was guilty of a conversion as of that time. But, if the company later bought grain of the same kind and quality, in the meantime there having been no demand for the grain, the default was cured, and plaintiff could not thereafter claim a conversion as of the October date. Under the terms of the storage contract, the plaintiff was not required to sell nor was the defendant elevator company required to buy. The plaintiff might leave the grain in storage indefinitely so long as he paid the proper charges, and then demand it either at the place where stored or at any terminal point, as he saw fit; but he could not demand it at both places. Of course, the elevator company could not have it at both places at the same time. It follows, then, that a demand on his part was necessary, in the absence of proof that the elevator company could not comply with the demand in one place or the other, and a demand for the price of the grain was not sufficient to establish a conversion as of the date when made.—231 N. W. Rep. 725.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Selling Out to the Farm Bureau?

Grain Dealers Journal: The Farm Bureau wants to lease my elevator. On what basis should I figure the lease? I do a good business here and hate to give it up. The Bureau can lease an idle elevator by the side of my house. As this would cripple my business I think it would be best to sell.—Indiana Dealer.

Ans.: Altho the Farm Bureau is the party desiring to lease, this should be handled the same as any other business proposition by charging what the lease is worth. The Farm Bureau probably would be willing to pay an amount sufficient to cover the interest on the investment, taxes, insurance and up-keep, plus what it is worth to the Farm Bureau to have the regular dealer quit and leave the local field to the Bureau.

Of course, the Farm Bureaus do not mind losing money, and may unwisely lease the idle elevator and try to do a losing business in competition with the regular dealer, the volume not being large enough to pay the operating expense of two elevators, which will be unfortunate for the dealer and the farmers tributary to that station. At Manteno, Ill., for example, the Farmers Union went so far as to set up a second elevator in competition with the established Farmers Elevator Co., to the damage of all concerned.

Farmer Welching on Contract?

Grain Dealers Journal: We had a farmer to sell us in July 1500 bus. of yellow corn at 68c 30 days. We had already advanced him some money on the corn crop, but did not pay him any money after corn was sold on contract. After 30 days was up, and he had failed to deliver the corn, he claimed that ended the contract, and he hauled the corn to another elevator, receiving 91c for same. Have you any cases like this on record. If so please cite us to them so we will know whether to go ahead and try this case.—Evans & Hedworth, Remington, Ind.

Ans.: The advance payment was made with the understanding that the corn would be delivered to the elevator; and altho this was an oral contract the payment made it binding on the farmer. The subsequent agreement to haul in 30 days and to accept 68 cents required the payment of no consideration to make it good as it covered the same corn.

The farmer is liable for breach of contract; and the measure of damages is what corn was worth on the day it should have been delivered, less the contract price. The case is so simple even a farmer jury would give the grain dealer judgment.

Hedging in Future Oats?

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to have information on selling December oats to earn the carrying charges. How small an amount could be sold? What are the storage charges? We have never tried selling futures before.—Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n, by L. L. B., Fredericksburg, Ia.

Ans.: Oats for the May delivery at Chicago are selling 7c higher than the September delivery, so that any one who can store cash oats now will earn the 7c by selling the future instead of the cash, less the expense of storage and insurance. When the month of May rolls around the price of the future will have fallen to the price of the cash. The future should then be bought back on the same day that the cash is sold, to close the transaction. If July should then be selling at a premium, as it would likely be, instead of closing the transaction the May can be bought in and the July sold, to earn an additional cent or two per bushel. For example, a dealer who sold December oats a few months ago now can change over from December to May at 3 cents per bushel advantage.

It would not pay to ship the oats to a terminal market and pay storage at that point, the charge at Chicago for storage in the public elevators being 1/20 cent per bushel per day, besides an initial charge of 1 1/4 cents per bushel for the first 10 days.

On grain owned by farmers and stored in the elevator the dealer can do nothing until the farmer sells. If the dealer is crowded for room or needs money and therefore ships out and sells the stored grain he must buy a future in order to pay the farmer if the price of oats advances at time of settlement.

Until the dealer has mastered the intricacies of hedging he should depend upon his commission merchant for occasional advice on taking off and putting on hedges.

Lots as small as 1,000 bus. can be sold for the future delivery.

Farmers Deserting Canadian Pool in Drovers

In an effort to stem the tide of revolt against it, the Canadian Wheat Pool has started suit against 29 farmers who are alleged to have broken their 5-year contract by sale of grain to non-pool purchasers.

One defendant, J. L. Tracey of Elm Creek, says he can get more for his grain on the open market, and claims the right to sell there because the Pool has not lived up to its implied agreement to obtain the highest market price.

Hon. Robert Forke, who is a senator and former minister of immigration, has decided to quit the Pool of which he was a member. He said:

My reason for deciding not to continue with the wheat pool is a purely personal one. At the end of the contract period I did not like the statement and actions of some officials of the pool, and some farmers in Saskatchewan who were suggesting a compulsory pool, an organization which farmers would be forced to join if they did not do so voluntarily. I disagreed with that attitude and that is the only reason why I did not renew my contract. I had no dissatisfaction with the conduct of the pool. I may say I am a member of the coarse grain pool and my barley and other products go to that pool; I have simply retained my personal liberty in selling wheat. I thought that some people who belonged to the pool were trying to infringe on what I considered to be personal liberty.

Pool Loses Suits Against Contract Breakers

The Canadian Wheat Pool met with a setback in its suit against a score of members to recover damages and obtain permanent injunctions restraining pool members from persisting in the sale of wheat to non-pool buyers when Justice Kilgour recently found errors in the drawing up of the injunctions. In the test case the injunction was dissolved without the merits of the suit being reviewed.

In the other suits where farmers were to have hearings on interim injunctions adjournment was taken until Oct. 1.

The 5-year contracts under which the growers are bound to deliver to the Pool and under which they are required to pay a penalty of 25 cents per bushel for non-delivery were supposed to have been proof against attack. So many members are now anxious to break away that it is very important to the Pool to get decisions forcing the members to accept the pittance offered by the Pool for their crops.

The Commissions Only Getting Relief

Will Rogers writes, "I thought we was going to have some farm relief to report to you, but the commissions are just gathering data. They won't take the farmer's word for it that he is poor. They hire men to find out how poor he is. If they took all the money they spend on finding out how he is, and give it to the farmer he wouldn't need any more relief."

Legge Says Farmers Must Help Themselves

At the New York State Fair, Syracuse, Sept. 2, Alex Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, among other things, said:

Perhaps the greatest difficulty we have to contend with in accomplishing results under the terms of the Act is the rather prevalent belief on the part of the people we are trying to serve that some mysterious way is going to be found where, through legislative action, the handicap under which agriculture is suffering will be removed and their position made secure without any action on the part of the farmer himself. My friends, this is not even a good dream. It is currently believed that dreams some times come true, but this one never will.

Agriculture cannot be made prosperous by legislation. That will come only when the producers operate their industry on a sound financial basis. The Agricultural Marketing Act offers them a means of organizing to do this collectively. Success of the program that is being developed under that law will depend largely on the willingness of farmers to take advantage of the opportunity before them.

Explosion in Staley Plant at Decatur, Ill.

Five men were killed and nine others injured, two of them critically, when an explosion occurred in the starch plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., at Decatur, Ill., on the evening of Sept. 20.

Fifteen men were in the dump shed when the blast hurled them about, only two escaping serious injury. The property damage is estimated at \$50,000.

It is believed that the explosion started in the starch dump. Mr. Staley says:

It wasn't static electricity, I am sure, for every point in the plant where it might occur and every piece of equipment that might create static, is grounded. Every belt is grounded, and the utmost precaution is taken to protect against static.

It couldn't have been a hot boxing, because the machinery in the dump pit, where everyone thinks the explosion started, turns too slowly to get hot. Of course the explosion might not have started there. It might have started in the cyclones or in the pipes.

There is a possibility, that a nail might have gotten into the machinery that feeds the starch from the dump pit into the force feed that carries it to the bins. A nail might have gotten caught in between the knives of the feed and the casing and caused a spark.

The knives themselves are bronze and all of the machinery in the dump pit and in the conveyor is bronze.

We formerly had conveyors that carried starch from the processing house to the packing house, but we got away from that by using air and pumping the starch through a four-inch pipe. There is no danger of an explosion in that because it is too compact.

There is a possibility that some of the men working in the processing house may have had cleats on their shoes or heavy nails in the soles. Sparks might fly off of these and ignite the fine dust. From now on there will be nothing worn except rubber heels where there is danger of a dust explosion.

The starch dust first exploded and is said to have been followed by an explosion of sulphur dust. Two men working in the process house were blown 50 feet into a fountain. One man who leaped from a second story window had both legs and one arm broken.

Hon. Frank Oliver to Address Chicago Convention, on Canadian Pool

Since the publication of the program for the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n on page 316 of the Journal Sept. 10 there has been added the name of Hon. Frank Oliver, who will make an address on the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Mr. Oliver is one of Canada's most prominent statesmen. He was a member of the Northwest Territories Legislature from 1888 to 1896. In the last named year he was elected a member of the Dominion Parliament and served there until 1917. When Sir Wilfred Laurier was premier of Canada Mr. Oliver was a member of his cabinet as Minister of the Interior. Later he became associated with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The title of Mr. Oliver's address to the members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at the Chicago convention will be "The Wheat Situation and the Canadian Pool."

The address of Mr. Oliver will be one of the features of the convention. He has spent a great part of his life in the Canadian Northwest Provinces and no man in the Dominion is more familiar with the cereal development of Canada. He has grown up with the country and has studied closely the psychology of Pool leaders. In a recent address before the Empire Club at Winnipeg he handled the Canadian Wheat Pool without gloves going into its history and its fallacies.

Chief Grain Inspectors to Meet Oct. 13 and 14

The 29th annual meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n will be held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13 and 14.

We predict that this meeting will be the best attended of any meeting in the past, in that Chicago is centrally located and that the membership of our Association has had a very substantial increase during the past year.

Our program is rapidly taking shape and we can promise that our two-day meeting will be jammed full of interesting speakers and pertinent subjects for discussion.

It is planned that our meetings on both days will start promptly at 9:30 a. m. Make it a point to be in the assembly room by that time as the program will be so arranged that every minute will count. Also by being at the meeting on time we will show our speakers that we appreciate their being with us.

Hotel reservations will probably be at a premium a few days before the convention. Play safe, write a letter early in September and make your reservation. Inasmuch as the convention will be held at the Sherman Hotel, we would suggest that you stop there, then all you will have to do is to fall down stairs to be at the meetings.

New members, make it a point to attend this convention and get acquainted with chief inspectors from other markets.

We would like to know how many are going to be in Chicago. Drop Paul Larson a card and tell him you will be there.

Dave Larkin and his notorious shirts will be worth a trip to Chicago. After seeing one of Dave's shirts all you can say is "Ain't that something."—H. R. Clark, sec'y-treas., Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Fighting forest fires has cost the Government about \$19,000 a day. Why not let them burn and sow grain on the land?

Terminal Grain Weighmasters Will Convene at Chicago

The annual meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n will be held on Sunday, Oct. 12, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., both morning and afternoon sessions being held.

Among those on the program for addresses are H. A. Jouno, Superior, Wis.; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago, and C. A. Briggs, of the U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., one topic to be discussed at the round table being hopper scales of the old style wood construction.

The morning session will be followed by the Ass'n luncheon.

A full attendance is anticipated, as Chicago is centrally located among the organized markets having weighing departments.

G. & F. D. N. A. Conventions for 35 Years

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago Ill.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb.
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O.
1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y.
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb.
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass.
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill.
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill.

F. G. Winter of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, has been appointed chairman of the com'te on hotel reservations, and will be glad to take care of communications addressed to him by those desiring accommodations during the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Chicago Oct. 13 to 15.

Weighing Department Exhibit at National Meeting

The Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department has prepared an interesting exhibit for the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

A working model of a modern grain elevator is included. Every working part in this miniature elevator is made to conform to present day grain handling equipment. Because of the diminutive size of the machinery involved, particularly the scales, problems arose in the making of this model that were difficult of solution. The making of the model involved the drilling of thousands of holes and the use of thousands of bolts and rivets.

The model is the product of the Weighing Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, both in design and manufacture. Its purpose is to give actual demonstrations of how grain is handled and weighed in the Chicago market.

Reduced Railroad Fares for Convention of Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

All of the railroad passenger ass'ns have joined in granting the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n a reduced rate of one and one-half fares for the round trip to and from Chicago.

No validation at the convention is necessary to obtain the reduced rate, which is made available on the identification certificate plan. The delegate to the convention buys a return trip ticket at his home station and has it stamped at Chicago by the ticket seller after the convention.

New President Winnipeg Exchange

The choice of A. P. White to head the administration of affairs of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the ensuing year is a deserved recognition of his deep interest in the progress of the organization. As a member of the floor and other com'tes he has discharged his duties to the utmost satisfaction of his fellow members.

A native of Winnipeg, where he was born Aug. 22, 1882, Mr. White has seen his home town grow from a village to a metropolitan center. His education was completed at the Collegiate Institute, after which he taught school for six months at Steinbach, Man. For a year he was office boy for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., then clerk for the Dominion Elevator Co. A broader opportunity presented itself with J. D. O'Brien, Winnipeg representative for Watson & Co. stockbrokers of New York, where Mr. White after five years became office manager, holding that position when the business was discontinued. After being employed by Bruce McBean, James Richardson & Sons and the Anchor Elevator Co. Mr. White was appointed office manager for a new firm formed by O'Brien & Martin in 1909. The firm name was changed in 1914 when S. P. Clark bought out Mr. O'Brien and Mr. White was given a small interest in the business in which he later had a half interest with Wm. Martin, after the death of Mr. Clark in 1924, retaining the name Clark & Martin. Mr. Martin also retired Aug. 31, and the firm now has a junior partner, Chas. Neilson.

Mr. White has been a member of the Grain Exchange for 15 years, and is a member of the Niakwa Country Club and the Motor Country Club. He is married and has one daughter.



A. P. White
Pres. Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Southwest Kansas Ass'n Did Its Work

Grain Dealers Journal: The Southwest Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n has not been active for several years after accomplishing the object of its inception. This was for the purpose of eradicating the rye mixed wheat thru discounts and missionary work among the farmers, and also to get the dealers themselves better acquainted. The latter was of great benefit to us in this territory and the organization should have been kept active for the continuation of this work. Hope we can yet get back in working order.—A. E. Dickhut, Dickhut Grain Co., Pratt, Kan.

Handle Side Lines for Cash

Grain Dealers Journal: Many elevators do custom feed grinding and handle commercial feeds or coal or gas as side lines and in some instances do a good business in staple farm machinery, anyone of which may be made a source to help along if proper merchandising principles are observed.

It takes a long purse and a wide margin to sell goods on a credit basis. For a side line business for an elevator we would strongly advise that dealers hold hard and fast to a cash basis. Discount bills for cash and sell for ready money. A long list of book accounts will involve the capital the dealer must have to pay cash for grain and stay in business. Don't jeopardize the main business by a careless conduct of side line activities. A good customer may be accommodated by taking his bankable note for 30 days.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

How to Fool a Bean Man

Grain Dealers Journal: The surest way to fool the average bean man is to tell him the truth. You may spend several hundred dollars inspecting and testing bean fields, walk into a big buyer's office, give him the facts that the crop is cut fifty per cent and on leaving if you will run quickly around under his window you will hear him remark to his assistant, "That bunch must be long on beans, we will keep on the short side." This love and belief in their neighbors runs thru the whole bean organization. It is infected with this virus of doubt.

Just this week I sat in a jobber's office when he called up a genial competitor and asked him what he was quoting on a certain deal. I could hear the reply over the telephone, "We are pretty closely sold up so are quoting \$8.00 Michigan subject confirmation." The jobber turned to his stenographer, "Take a wire to blank, offer him a car at \$7.90; no, make it \$7.85; he probably cut that price he gave me by a dime and we need the order."

These same jobbers get the elevator men together at a dinner party and wonder why they boost the price or cut the pick and end the year with a loss.

Many years ago I had hopes of getting everybody together into a happy, honest bunch working together for their own and the farmer's profit but today my only certain belief is that when I die and go to the lower regions I'll find hell continued from earth and a lot of bean men still trying to figure out what their competitor means when he tells them the truth.—K. P. Kimball of Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co.

Millers Who Patronize Government Corporation Cut Their Own Throats

Grain Dealers Journal: When they first started on this crop a lot of our mills felt it was smart or the proper thing to do to buy from the government agencies because the claim was made that they were shipping straight wheat just like it came from the farmers.

A number of those same mills, now, however, will buy from a Farm Board connection only when they are cheaper than anybody else. They are selling out of a certain market 1c to 1½c less every day than the same grade of wheat is bringing on track, altho they are the principal buyers of that track wheat. This difference is just enough to put the dealer out of business, and it is done at a loss to the government, which takes it out of us in taxes.

The sad part of the whole thing is the indifference on the part of the businessmen as a rule who do not seem to realize anything about the principle involved and will not awake until the government invades their line also.—S. R.

Warning Against Handling Chlorates

Grain Dealers Journal: In the July 23rd number of the Journal, page 103, there appeared a short item which recommended the use of calcium chlorate for killing weeds around the elevator. Other chlorates such as sodium and potassium chlorate have also been recommended by various agencies for this purpose. Fearing that disastrous results will follow the indiscriminate storage and handling of these chemicals, we feel it our duty to issue a warning regarding the attendant fire hazards.

The chlorates as a class are extremely hazardous due to their property of readily giving up oxygen. As a matter of fact certain chlorates constitute one of the chief ingredients of gunpowder. When chlorates are mixed with any form of combustible matter, a very small amount of heat is all that is necessary to cause the mixture to explode. This heat might be supplied by friction or even by the sun's rays.

One instance has been reported where a truck load of sodium chlorate exploded when one of the steel drums in which the material was contained leaked and permitted the chlorate to come into contact with wood. The friction caused by the jarring or vibration of the truck was sufficient to ignite and explode the chemical.

A few days ago, in a discussion of this subject with a noted chemical engineer who has done considerable experimental work on explosives, he stated that while he has hauled dynamite, picric acid, and other explosives out to the explosion laboratory, he would never attempt to haul chlorates. This gives a good idea as to the hazards involved.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's rules provide for shipment of the material under the "yellow label" which is itself proof of the fact that chlorates are hazardous.

Elevator owners should not store chlorates in the elevator or warehouses and should not use them in any way if it can possibly be prevented. If it is absolutely necessary to stock the chemical, store it in a shed used for no other purpose and which is located well apart from other buildings where high values are concentrated. Keep chlorates in the original

containers which should be tight and in good condition. Avoid permitting chlorates to get onto clothing.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, C. W. Gustafson, chief engineer, Chicago, Ill.

Would Repeal Farm Relief Folly

Grain Dealers Journal: Is not this an opportune time to begin a campaign thru the press of the nation for the repeal of farm relief in all its phases when Congress convenes in December.

The people in the Southwest are sick and tired of this law and would welcome such action. No sane person now has any confidence in it. The press of the nation can put the thing over if their services can be enlisted.

It seems to the writer that now is the time to make a supreme effort to eliminate the thing.—Clarence O. Brynes, pres. Castro County Grain Co., Dimmitt, Tex.

A Record Car of Corn

Grain Dealers Journal: Car U. P. 78172 loaded with corn shipped by Mr. Ed Haugens of Evans, Ill., to Rumsey, Moore & Co., Peoria, and unloaded at Corn Products Co., Aug. 28, weighed as follows:

Gross	197000
Tare	44400

Net152600 lbs.

This car looked like a balloon until it was unloaded, then it gained its normal shape again. This must be a record car. Do you know of any larger load being handled?

At war price this car was worth \$6431.00. If the farmers could sell a few cars for that price it would put a good taste in their mouth again.—Very truly, Clay Johnson, chief supervisor, Weighing Department, Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.

Offer to Treat Smutty Wheat Builds Tremendous Amount of Good Will

Grain Dealers Journal: Have just had glorious success in a treating-smutty-wheat-campaign. Ordered a goodly quantity of a well-known brand of copper carbonate which the Journal recommended, ran a full-page advertisement in the local newspaper pointing out the heavy losses suffered by all wheat raising farmers in Eaton County and the heavy discounts prevailing for smutty wheat on top of current cheap prices. We furnished the recommended treating compound at net cost and gave full instructions on how to treat the smutty seed wheat, along with a free pamphlet describing smut and its depreciating influence on the grain—particularly stressing how treatment increases yield whether there is smut present or not.

The response from the farmers was overwhelming. People came into my office whom I had never seen before. In two days my supply of copper carbonate was completely exhausted. The demand was so great that I have decided to put in a treating machine. The townsmen were so astonished at the results I obtained that the Charlotte Rotary Club has just invited me to speak before them, which I consider a very gracious courtesy—particularly considering the fact that I am a woman.

It is three weeks to-day since I ran the above-mentioned advertisement and I am still reaping rewards from it. It created much good will and the farmers are using the treatment far more extensively than ever before. The psychology of the farm is curious, isn't it.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Flaherty, general manager, Belden & Co., operating elevators at Charlotte, Eaton Rapids, Chester and Onondaga, Mich.

Would Test Constitutionality of Farm Act

Grain Dealers Journal: For the past six months we have studied the Agricultural Marketing Act and have become convinced that it is unconstitutional and that the political interference with the grain business can only be stopped by taking the question of Farm Board activities before the courts.

In our market the U. S. Grain Corporation has stored a large quantity of no account hard wheat which is taking the place that should be available to us as active grain dealers. The government is paying the public elevator here heavy charges out of our and your money to do us this hurt.—R. T. M.

Line Elevators Give Farmers a Better Deal Than the Government

Line elevator companies who are members of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n declare they are giving better service to the farmer in loans on the flax crop than the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, affiliated with the federal farm board.

The line elevators said they had offered loans up to 75 per cent of the market price of the flax crop, with a maximum of \$1.40, whereas the Farmers' National Grain Ass'n only recently had agreed to loan up to 70 per cent of the market value, with a maximum of \$1.25.

"Line elevator companies, merely as part of their growing service to patrons, were loaning money on grain in store in warehouses before the farm board co-operatives came into existence and were among the first to offer loans on farm stored grain," says R. B. Bowden, sec'y of the Ass'n.

There is some difference between the loan policies of the various companies which make up the 1,200 country elevators in the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, but as a rule they are offering to loan 75 per cent of the card price on wheat, oats, durum, barley, flax or rye, at a low rate of interest, Mr. Bowden says.

One of the larger line companies has announced maximum loan amounts as follows: Wheat, 65 cents; oats, 20 cents; durum, 60 cents; barley, 25 cents; flax, \$1.40; rye, 35 cents; basis highest grade and under present market levels.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 21-23. Southern Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 23-24. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 28. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n., Deshler Hotel, Columbus, O.

Oct. 28-29. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

Dec. 9-11. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, Ward Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.

Jan.—Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n at Denver, exact dates to be set by officers.

Canadian Pool a Grand Flop

Verily the Pool is a grand flop. Given every opportunity in the world to make good, the Pool after operating for several years, enough to get a good start, made the mistake of overestimating their strength. Believing that they had the world consuming trade in a pinch for wheat last fall, they loudly proclaimed to the world that they were going to press the advantage, and obtain \$2 or nothing and they got nothing. Nothing but trouble for their attempts to hold up the consuming nations. Supposed strongly entrenched, the Canadian Wheat Pool found that importing nations could turn to other sources or do without. No doubt the Canadian Wheat Pool received much encouragement in their stand last fall by the attitude of the Federal Farm Board, who were advising the farmers in this country to hold on to their wheat.

The Canadian Wheat Pool apparently labored under the impression that with the Federal Farm Board controlling the situation in this country, their position would be easily sustainable.

But the importers of the world not only licked the Canadian Wheat Pool but the Federal Farm Board as well.

It is significant to note that since these two agencies took their stand last fall, grain markets have continually declined until wheat prices during the last week reached the lowest point since pre-war years.—*Commercial Review*.

Farm Board Scored at Farmers Union

Chas. S. Barrett, of Davis City, Ga., a former president of the Union, delivered the opening address at the convention of the Iowa Farmers Union at Des Moines, Sept. 17. He said:

"The crash of the commodity organizations is bound to come. They are doomed to die, and when this happens, farmers will find themselves incoherent and powerless because they have no general organization to fall back on.

"It is only thru an effective general farm organization that a farm program can be carried out successfully. To split up the nation's farmers into several groups will only cause them to compete against each other. A farmer cannot actively support more than one farmers' organization. If he attempts to carry on with several, his interests will be divided and his support to all of them will dwindle.

"Only by giving his support to well-organized general farm organizations will a farmer be able to prevent the carrying out of a 'damn bad swindle.' Government programs in which political considerations are bound to enter always bring dissension.

"If the farm board fails in its program to bring some sort of relief to the farmer, American agriculture will lose its public support. The public will feel that it has given all that is necessary to the American farmer, and will sit back and say, 'Why don't you do something with the \$500,000,000 we gave you?'"

Wheat at 60 cents, or even at 70, is very much less than the cost of producing it for a majority of the farmers, and a great many of them are feeling the hard pinch of hard times. And this decision also means increased difficulty in a certain direction for the Pool itself—the difficulty of holding the members in line, and preventing a break which might mean the wreck of that great co-operative organization. The breaking of the Pool could mean nothing less than a free-for-all in a demoralized world market. The marketing of the Canadian wheat crop last year was extraordinarily difficult—there is still more than 100,000,000 bushels of it unsold, by the way—and it will scarcely be easier this year.—*The Daily Province*, Vancouver, B. C.

Would Abolish Tax on Futures

Otto F. Young, Stonington, Ill.: I believe the time is particularly ripe to have the tax on futures trading abolished and forever discontinued.

Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Ia.: I believe the time is ripe to strike out the futures trading tax, for the moment of emergency which caused its inception has passed.

R. A. Swensen, Sioux City, Ia.: Public sentiment heartily favors the repeal of the futures trading tax, as it is the opinion here that it will be helpful to the market.

O. P. Larimore, Indianapolis, Ind.: The futures trading tax should never have been voted into effect, and if there is any such thing as having it removed, then the sooner the better.

Guy F. Luke, Peoria, Ill.: As for the future trading tax, it is time to have it eliminated. There has been some discussion here, but no definite action. A suggestion from Chicago would undoubtedly stir up matters.

Victor C. Dewein, Forsyth, Ill.: My supposition is that the commission houses favor the tax on futures, because with a federal tax a federal court could not turn down a case wherein they tried to collect for losses made in trading. I naturally favor having the tax removed.

Frank D. Milligan, Jefferson, Ia.: I think the market is justified in shaking itself loose from every imposition of the kind of the futures tax and that any individual, firm, corporation, or association who do not stir themselves to rid them of taxes and governmental agencies, are failing in their duties as citizens.

E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.: I am rather inclined to be in favor of keeping the federal tax on futures trades for the time being, keeping as serene a front as is possible, for any concerted action would mean that the government would only take steps to strengthen their own position, which we believe is rapidly losing ground.

R. C. Booth, Laurens, Ia.: The futures trading tax undoubtedly should be done away with, though the country dealer is little affected by it. In this I mean that the average country dealer does not feel the effect of the tax because his trading is limited in volume. If the tax, which is a government invention, can be eliminated why not eliminate the other activities of the government in the grain business? To my mind the tax is but a small item compared with the damage done to the grain trade by government intervention in other lines.

S. N. Cavitt, Milford, Ill.: I know that all concerned would like to make conditions as attractive as possible to anyone that is inclined to be interested in trading in grain futures, as market-support at the present is the lightest that I ever knew of. The country trade have been injured in this present bear movement and would certainly welcome any elimination of expense to them. It seems as tho this present generation has and will have to continue to pay the expense of the World War for the balance of their lifetime.

Yugoslavian Export Corporation in Full Swing

The government-backed Privileged Export Co., having a capital of 30,000,000 dinars, has been granted 20,000,000 credit by the ministry of trade and industry and 50,000,000 by the National Bank, plus a further credit of 200,000,000 by the Privileged Agrarian Bank. A dinar is 0.193c.

Its operations already have raised the price of wheat and corn, and considerable quantities have been exported thru its activity. The export company intends to build a number of grain elevators.

Grain Market Factors

Australia—The acreage to wheat in the Province of Victoria is estimated at 4,792,000 compared to 3,300,000 acres last year and 3,719,000 acres in 1928-29. This year's acreage is an increase of 1,492,000 over a year ago, or approximately 45 per cent.

Sweden's official estimate makes this year's wheat crop 20,240,000 bushels and rye 17,340,000 bushels, compared to 18,720,000 bushels and 16,235,000 bushels respectively last year. Some of the new wheat is unfit for milling, but the main crops are generally good.

Salina, Kan.—So much wheat is being bot on Board of Trade by feed mfrs., local dealers are all bullish. The consensus of opinions here, is that wheat will soon work above corn, unless the Farm Board or the Canadian Wheat Pool starts to dumping their holdings.—E. W. M.

The Times of Argentina says: The crux of linseed values is the growing crop. If this turns out normal, it will be a case of standing from under in the matter of prices, for we have sown so largely that a normal crop will be something in the vicinity of 3,000,000 tons, and that will be far more than the requirements of the world.

France may be forced to import at least 125,000,000 bushels of wheat this season, according to a cabled estimate by a Paris grain statistician. He estimates that the French wheat crop will not exceed 208,000,000 bushels. For the five years prior to last year, average consumption of wheat in France was 326,000,000 bushels. Quality of the crop is poor.

Wichita, Kan.—The wheat traders of this section still worrying over the possibility of the Farm Board's dumping its 69,000,000 bus. wheat on the market, but no longer worry over its buying influence in the market.—E. W. M.

Winnipeg December wheat ought to be selling at 71c, instead of 81c, if the decline in the price of other grains since a year ago is a criterion. Oats are 33 against 71; flax is 144, against 291; rye 47, against 111; and barley 33, against 78, a year ago. To be in line wheat should have dropped from 152 to 71.

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 199,000 bu. last week, corn increased 254,000 bu., oats 287,000 bu., rye 433,000, and barley 585,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	9,111	11,718	22,123,000	28,391,000
Corn	6,722	783	1,455,000	760,000
Oats	1,328	6,148	8,088,000	6,728,000
Rye	4,398	1,558	6,490,000	3,358,000
Barley	10	933	1,205,000	927,000

*Includes 1,294,000 bu. wheat, 630,000 bu. oats, 534,000 bu. rye, and 262,000 bu. barley afloat.

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Sept. 12, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 14, 1928
Wheat	3,891,051	7,742,269	1,679,321
Oats	2,732,670	3,768,975	1,980,124
Barley	579,541	1,160,304	2,120,052
Rye	3,173,148	2,659,481	447,832
Corn	931,635	685,866	524,517
Total	11,308,045	16,016,895	6,747,069

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	78,222,000	50,813,000	93,803,000
Argentine	6,828,000	41,072,000	12,431,000
Australian	9,072,000	9,976,000	7,816,000
Indian	3,448,000	288,000	264,000
Russian	11,800,000	.....	.....
Others	11,478,000	7,788,000	9,144,000
Total	120,848,000	109,937,000	123,458,000
Season	.....	610,452,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	2,476,000	31,801,000	16,880,000
Argentine	147,226,000	186,564,000	243,917,000
African	1,471,000	16,003,000	15,674,000
Russian	20,344,000	8,000,000	680,000
Others	58,738,000	9,143,000	29,256,000
Total	230,255,000	243,519,000	306,407,000
Season	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	678,000	2,234,000	4,758,000
Argentine	4,327,000	1,515,000	276,000
Others	3,190,000	2,448,000	1,830,000
Total	8,195,000	6,197,000	6,864,000
Season	.....	66,297,000	62,908,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Sept. 20, 1930	Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22, 1928
Wheat	20,262,000	20,812,000	6,087,000
Oats	55,000	287,000	32,000
Rye	172,000	429,000	15,000
Barley	970,000	1,653,000	900,000

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	Wheat	1930	1929	1928	1927
May	17,122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000	30,271,000	
May	24,118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000	28,291,000	
May	31,116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000	
June	7,114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000	
June	14,112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000	22,774,000	
June	21,109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000	21,155,000	
June	28,107,475,000	92,707,000	38,922,000	22,107,000	
July	5,110,953,000	96,196,000	39,097,000	26,359,000	
July	12,116,797,000	102,341,000	40,515,000	26,590,000	
July	19,125,191,000	108,308,000	44,404,000	27,894,000	
July	26,139,694,000	120,220,000	53,396,000	33,645,000	
Aug.	2,155,194,000	137,387,000	62,316,000	43,547,000	
Aug.	9,165,501,000	156,013,000	72,055,000	51,386,000	
Aug.	16,174,020,000	169,368,000	79,065,000	55,190,000	
Aug.	23,182,275,000	176,827,000	84,140,000	57,863,000	
Aug.	30,187,505,000	182,400,000	87,914,000	61,044,000	
Sept.	6,191,088,000	184,408,000	91,239,000	64,448,000	
Sept.	13,198,673,000	185,554,000	95,882,000	69,869,000	
Sept.	20,202,620,000	188,343,000	103,382,000	75,226,000	

	Corn	1930	1929	1928	1927
May	17,113,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000	31,622,000	
May	24,111,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000	29,639,000	
May	31,110,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000	
June	7,110,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000	
June	14,110,510,000	11,628,000	20,324,000	32,953,000	
June	21,110,854,000	12,058,000	18,376,000	34,374,000	
June	28,110,825,000	13,054,000	16,008,000	34,427,000	
July	5,110,916,000	13,355,000	14,518,000	34,393,000	
July	12,110,434,000	13,749,000	12,411,000	32,867,000	
July	19,110,364,000	12,085,000	11,941,000	31,537,000	
July	26,110,365,000	10,403,000	11,931,000	30,205,000	
Aug.	2,110,365,000	8,751,000	13,267,000	28,162,000	
Aug.	9,110,365,000	8,285,000	13,432,000	26,025,000	
Aug.	16,110,365,000	7,105,000	12,483,000	24,009,000	
Aug.	23,110,365,000	5,799,000	10,228,000	23,406,000	
Aug.	30,110,365,000	5,417,000	9,516,000	22,312,000	
Sept.	6,110,365,000	5,021,000	8,176,000	22,593,000	
Sept.	13,110,365,000	4,381,000	7,862,000	22,694,000	
Sept.	20,110,365,000	4,254,000	7,195,000	23,733,000	

	Oats	1930	1929	1928	1927
May	17,113,012,000	9,393,000	7,683,000	22,493,000	
May	24,112,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000	21,843,000	
May	31,112,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000	
June	7,112,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000	
June	14,112,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000	18,498,000	
June	21,112,687,000	7,550,000	4,281,000	17,920,000	
June	28,112,875,000	7,430,000	3,225,000	17,790,000	
July	5,112,875,000	7,501,000	2,742,000	16,339,000	
July	12,112,894,000	7,133,000	2,504,000	14,966,000	
July	19,112,920,000	6,975,000	2,059,000	12,629,000	
July	26,112,925,000	7,403,000	1,843,000	12,081,000	
Aug.	2,112,925,000	7,626,000	2,377,000	11,585,000	
Aug.	9,112,925,000	10,275,000	2,042,000	11,541,000	
Aug.	16,112,925,000	13,049,000	6,656,000	14,436,000	
Aug.	23,112,925,000	19,060,000	10,964,000	17,315,000	
Aug.	30,112,925,000	23,488,000	13,376,000	21,501,000	
Sept.	6,112,925,000	24,079,000	15,257,000	24,060,000	
Sept.	13,112,925,000	24,345,000	14,613,000	25,149,000	
Sept.	20,112,925,000	25,800,000	15,664,000	25,137,000	

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Chicago	88½	87½	86¾	85½	85	87	87¾	86¾	85¾	85	84½	82¾	82¾	82¾
Winnipeg	86	84¾	83¾	82	81¾	83¾	83¾	82¾	80¾	79¾	78¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Liverpool	99½	97¾	95½	95½	96¾	95½	96¾	96¾	94¾	92¾	93¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Kansas City	82	81¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	80¾	81¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Minneapolis	85¾	85	84¾	84	83¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	83¾	83¾	83	81¾	81¾	81¾
Duluth, durum	78¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77	79¾	79	78¾	76¾	76¾	75¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
St. Louis	87¾	86¾	85¾	84¾	83¾	85¾	86¾	86¾	84	84	83¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Milwaukee	88¾	87¾	86¾	85¾	85	87¾	87¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	84¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Chicago	92¾	90¾	88¾	86¾	86¾	87¾	87¾	86¾	85¾	85	83¾	82	82	82
Kansas City	88¾	86¾	84¾	82¾	82¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	82¾	81¾	80¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
St. Louis	92	90¾	89	87¾	86¾	87¾	88¾	87¾	86¾	85¾	84¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Milwaukee	92¾	90¾	88¾	86¾	86¾	87¾	87¾	87	85¾	85¾	84	82¾	82¾	82¾
Chicago	42¾	42¾	41¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	41¾	41	40	40¾	39¾	38	38	38
Winnipeg	37¾	35¾	35	33¾	33¾	34	34	33¾	32¾	32	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
Minneapolis	38¾	38¾	37¾	36¾	36	37	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Milwaukee	42¾	42¾	41¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	41¾	41	40¾	40¾	39¾	38	38	38
Chicago	62¾	61¾	60¾	60	58¾	59	59	58¾	56¾	55¾	53¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Winnipeg	51¾	50¾	49¾	48¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾	44¾	44¾	42¾	40	40	40
Minneapolis	60	58¾	58	57¾	55¾	56¾	56¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	52¾	51¾	47¾	47¾
Duluth	59¾	59	58	57¾	55¾	56¾	56¾	56	54¾	54¾	52¾	50¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago	54¾	53¾	53	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	49¾	48¾	47¾	45	45	45
Winnipeg	37¾	36¾	35¾	33¾	33¾	34¾	35	35¾	33¾	33¾	32¾	30¾	30¾	30¾

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1..	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to			
Sept. 20	233,437,000	230,256,000	210,484,000
Shipments July 1 to			
Sept. 20	124,483,000	127,248,000	109,304,000
Stocks on Sept. 20..	150,547,000	154,498,000	86,904,000
Consumption July 1			
to Sept. 20.....	47,300,000	34,565,000	48,041,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 1.	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to			
Sept. 20	235,509,000	263,589,000	297,419,000
Shipments Nov. 1			
to Sept. 20.....	150,547,000	164,389,000	197,174,000
Stocks on Sept. 20.	3,635,000	2,204,000	6,882,000
Consumption Nov. 1			
to Sept. 20.....	82,926,000	98,048,000	111,451,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to			
Sept. 20	40,701,000	48,059,000	39,927,000
Shipments Aug. 1			
to Sept. 20.....	16,960,000	26,413,000	19,071,000
Stocks on Sept. 20.	26,362,000	20,633,000	12,071,000
Consumption Aug. 1			
to Sept. 20.....	2,638,000	6,656,000	9,933,000

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
June 28.....	109,985,000	2,770,000	112,755,000
July 5.....	113,897,000	2,916,000	116,813,000
July 12.....	120,334,000	2,835,000	123,169,000
July 19.....	129,290,000	2,865,000	132,155,000
July 26.....	145,361,000	2,928,000	148,289,000
Aug. 2.....	161,666,000	3,950,000	165,616,000
Aug. 9.....	171,784,000	4,536,000	176,320,000
Aug. 16.....	181,004,000	4,979,000	185,983,000
Aug. 23.....	189,911,000	5,822,000	195,733,000
Aug. 30.....	194,800,000	6,741,000	201,541,000
Sept. 6.....	199,909,000	7,188,000	207,097,000
Sept. 13.....	207,617,000	8,133,000	215,750,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
June 28.....	132,187,000	244,942,000	43,800,000
July 5.....	126,995,000	243,808,000	44,700,000
July 12.....	120,821,000	243,990,000	46,800,000
July 19.....	116,709,000	248,864,000	46,400,000
July 26.....	110,297,000	258,586,000	46,500,000
Aug. 2.....	106,544,000	272,160,000	46,000,000
Aug. 9.....	98,740,000	275,060,000	48,700,000
Aug. 16.....	95,396,000	281,379,000	50,000,000
Aug. 23.....	96,984,000	286,717,000	51,700,000
Aug. 30.....	90,617,000	292,158,000	53,000,000
Sept. 6.....	100,807,000	307,904,000	52,500,000
Sept. 13.....	120,871,000	336,621,000	49,400,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—		
June 28.....	288,742,000	Aug. 9.....323,760,000
July 5.....	288,508,000	Aug. 16.....331,379,000
July 12.....	290,790,000	Aug. 23.....338,417,000
July 19.....	295,264,000	Aug. 30.....345,158,000
July 26.....	305,086,000	Sept. 6.....360,404,000
Aug. 2.....	318,160,000	Sept. 13.....386,021,000

SILOS built of cement staves may be attractive in the cowyard landscape, but for holding grain against pressure better engineering talent should be employed to the end that a solid concrete house with steel reinforcement be built that will not fall down when finished, as did one in Iowa early this month.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Stamford, Neb., Sept. 13.—Less acreage of wheat will be sown this fall.—Stamford Elvtr. Co., Ray L. Martin, agt.

Spearfish, S. D., Sept. 15.—Acreage this year about same as normal. Not much winter being planted, account too dry.—D. J. Toomey Milling Co.

Wallace, Neb., Sept. 8.—A terrific hail storm in the vicinity of this place and Elsie did untold damage to the corn and other crops.—W. H. C.

Salina, Kan., Aug. 31.—Corn damage from drouth is more manifest thruout northern sections of Kansas, and country shippers are of the opinion that enough will be produced for local feeding, but none will be left for shipping.—E. W. M.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10.—The Free Press reports the crops of the three western provinces as 335,812,000 bus. wheat, 287,242,000 bus. oats, 115,060,000 bus. barley, 25,650,000 bus. rye and 4,305,000 bus. flaxseed.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 20.—Recent rains have put the ground in good condition for plowing. Farmers in most counties in this section will sow their usual acreage of wheat, this fall. It is estimated that in spite of the severe drouth the corn crop in this section will yield about 50% of normal.—W. B. C.

Tipton, Ind., Sept. 19.—We had several little showers this summer which saved our crops. The five counties in the central part of the State, including Tipton, had nearly perfect crops, the corn, wheat, and oats yields being very good. As a whole, the crops were exceptionally good in this small radius for this year.—F. E. Davis, pres. Citizens Nat'l Bank.

Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 17.—During several warm days corn matured rapidly; silo filling and fodder cutting continues; the crop is largely past frost danger in the south, and over half safe in the north. Rain was light over the north part of the State, and moderate to heavy over central and southern areas. The drouth was further effectively broken where it has been most severe. Some northwestern counties are now becoming dry. Preparation of ground made fair progress, though retarded somewhat by insufficient moisture some areas. A few fields of wheat have been sown in the northern section. Soybeans and cowpeas are being cut; this work was hindered by local showers at some southern points.—W. F. Feldwish, meteorologist, temporarily in charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.—The week was cool and dry at the beginning, but showers and warm weather were more or less general thereafter. Heavy rains over the central and southern sections on the 14th and 15th put the soil in good condition for plowing and seeding and effectually broke the long drouth. Wheat sowing in the central and northern divisions is progressing satisfactorily and about the average acreage is planned in most parts of the State. Some late corn will be still further benefitted by the last rains, especially in the extreme south, where it is showing remarkable recovery. Considerable cutting and silo filling has already been done in the northern two-thirds of the State. The bulk of the late crop will be safe from frost about Oct. 1. Some rye is up, but the acreage promises to be less than average. Soy beans are being threshed but this crop is short and shows some damage from the drouth. Feeding stock, which began in some places in July, is being continued.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11.—A crop of 76,164,000 bus. of corn in Kansas was still in prospect on Sept. 1. This is an average yield of 12 bus. per acre on 6,347,000 acres. Last year Kansas produced 106,802,000 bus. and the 1924-1928 average crop has amounted to 131,564,000 bus. of corn. Relief from the heat wave and increasing precipitation that began the second week of August was sufficient to maintain the prospect of August 1 but failed to materialize much improvement over large areas of the southern two-thirds of the state. If one draws a rather irregular line from Atchison to Council Grove to Clyde to Hill City to Syracuse and thence to Liberal it will be found that approximately 33 of the 105 counties lie north and west of this line. In these 33 counties will be found about all the average county yields of 12 bus. per acre or more. The present prospect is that these counties will produce very nearly two-thirds of all the corn that will be harvested for grain this year. Elsewhere the production of fodder will be fairly large but most of the acreage will not be worth husking. There are individual fields and even larger areas in river and creek bottoms that will be exceptions to this rule. It is apparent that injury from extreme heat was more severe than from lack of moisture. With the ample subsoil storage moisture available on July 1 the corn could have withstood normal temperatures and come thru to much better yields. Types of injury most apparent are stunted plants, firing, of both upper and lower foliage, imperfect fertilization, barren stalks, and extreme worminess accompanied by mold. From Phillipsburg west to the Colorado border and extending south to include Sherman and Thomas counties very little damage to corn is apparent, and these counties will all produce average yields well above 20 bus. per acre.—Kansas State Board of Agr., Div. of Statistics.

Wyoming agricultural products will bring state farmers a total income of \$134,297,000 this year, Arling Gardner of the dairy, food and oil division of the state department of agriculture estimates.

Lower Prices for Corn Forecasted by Kansas College

The Department of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College in its forecast issued Sept. 10 states that:

Expectation of steady to lower corn prices during the next 30 to 40 days seems to be justified by a number of facts in the present situation. The price of corn has been high compared with the average yearly price for recent years, also compared with average September prices since 1922, and compared with wheat prices and the prices of other commodities.

Seasonally, September top price of cash corn is usually less than the August top which this year was 99½ cents at Kansas City. In only 14 of 38 years has the September top cash price been higher than the August top. In 10 of these 14 years of higher September prices the advances were preceded by August declines, while this year August price made a good advance. Only improved general speculative interest such as in 1924, or adverse weather for the early movement of the new crop as in the fall of 1923 seem likely to reverse the usual situation.

On the other hand, with the exception of the war years, September top for Kansas City cash corn has been only 8 to 12 cents under August top. At this writing the September price is 8 cents under the August top. With the large crop of 1925 the September top was only 11½ cents under the August top and the August price was higher than this year. This latter situation with small visible supply and a sizeable open interest in September corn will be the steadying influences.

Quality of New Crop Canadian Wheat

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—Milling and baking tests conducted in the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, have demonstrated that the baking quality of the 1930 crop is fully equal to, if not superior, to that of last year.

Moisture Content.—Is low, as was also the case with the crops of 1928 and 1929. The average moisture this year is well under 12%, and to date practically no tough or damp wheat has been received in Winnipeg.

The weight per bushel of the Northern grades is somewhat lower than that of the corresponding grades of last year, particularly that of the No. 3 Northern, which is decidedly low. In this grade, the standard is 2½ lbs. and the average 4 lbs. lower than that of the crop of 1929, and 5 lbs. lower in each case of the crop of 1928. The average weight for No. 3 Northern is 4 lbs. lower than that for the average of this grade for the past four years.

Protein Content.—From an examination of 2,500 samples, it would appear that the average protein content for the first four grades is 13.2%, which is practically the same figure as that found for last year.

The quality of the protein (gluten) is excellent—superior to that of last year, which was also unusually good.

Grading.—A very small percentage of the wheat grading is No. 3 Northern or lower. To date, the percentage of the different grades passing thru Winnipeg is as follows: No. 1 Hard, 13%; No. 1 Northern, 58%; No. 2 Northern, 25%; No. 3 Northern, 3%; other grades, 1%. From the above it will be seen that over 70% of the grain passing thru Winnipeg graded either No. 1 Hard or No. 1 Northern. Altho the exact figures are not available, it is reported that the percentage of No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern is even greater in Alberta.—F. J. Birchard and T. R. Aitken.

Bean Crop Report

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 10.—I have spent considerable time inspecting the fields, vines, and pods, and it is my estimate that with normal weather Michigan will harvest about five million bushels. This is about three quarters of a million short of last year and one and one half million less than the five-year average. Over 50 per cent of Michigan's crop is still in the field subject to weather peril during harvesting.

Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming: I bunch these states together because therein practically all of the Great Northerns are raised. Last year they grew practically three million bushels. Our estimate this year is about two hundred thousand bushels less than last year. Montana recently suffered from severe storms. It will be two weeks before harvest starts in general so this crop is still subject to harvesting weather damage.

Colorado and New Mexico, the Pinto States: Last year their combined crops were nearly four million bushels. This year it will be practically three million bushels, a loss of one million in comparison with last year. There is still a chance of further loss here from unfavorable maturing and harvesting weather.

California: Last year this state raised five million bushels of beans. This year we estimate five and three quarter million—the only state to show an increase. This increase, however, does not appear in the white beans but in limas, baby limas, and blackeyes, the largest gain in babies and blackeyes.

New York State: Last year New York raised one and one quarter million bushels of beans. This year's crop with an increased acreage is approximately the same, showing neither gain nor loss. A large part of this crop is still in the fields and requires good harvesting weather to complete it.

Foreign Beans: This foreign crop does not come under my subject but it does affect prices in the U. S. A. European crops have suffered serious weather damage but it is not possible to get accurate data at this time. We do know that some Rumanians are being offered for September, October shipment to New York.

Net Balance for U. S. A.: 891,000 bushels less than last year. This loss is analyzed into a loss of practically one million bushels of white beans, a loss of one million bushels of pintos, and a gain of three quarters of a million in California limas, babies, and blackeyes.—K. P. Kimball, before Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

Permits for manufacture of an additional 2,000,000 gallons of bourbon and rye whisky for medicinal purposes are soon to be issued by the treasury.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Stamford, Neb., Sept. 13.—Two-thirds of the wheat is still in the farmers' hands, and no old corn to speak of.—Stamford Elvtr. Co., Ray L. Martin, agt.

Elkhart, Ill., Sept. 18.—A local elevator received from a Logan county farmer corn of the 1930 crop. It was an early variety, known as "Ninety Day" corn.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.—The first car of new corn on the 1930 crop was received to-day by the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. for the account of the Fernandes Grain Co., having been shipped from Morrisonville, Ill., by the Morrisonville Farmers Elevator Co. The corn was of rather good quality, everything considered, grading sample, heating. The test weight was 52.8 lbs. and the moisture content 23.40%. It sold at 76 cents. This is the earliest arrival of new corn in 10 years. Last year new corn arrived Oct. 7.

Government Report on Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Buckwheat was caught by drouth during August in all important producing sections and both yield per acre and production are expected to be lower than in any year since 1883. The probable yield is now forecast at 11.6 bus. compared with the unusually low yield of 15.8 bus. last year and an average of 19 bus. during the previous ten years. Production is forecast at 8,459,000 bus. or less than two-thirds the usual quantity harvested and only about three-fourths as much as was harvested last year.

Flaxseed: The forecast of flaxseed production has been reduced to 24,611,000 bus. because of further drouth injury to late flax in the Dakotas. The yield per acre, forecast at 5.6 bus., will be about three-fourths the usual average, but as a record acreage was planted, production is expected to be considerably greater than in either of the last two seasons, but below the large crops of 1924 and 1927.

Grain Sorghums: Grain sorghum, the principal feed for livestock in much of the southwest has suffered severely in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, as a result of drouth. Both the yield and production are expected to be far lower than in any of the past eleven years for which estimates are available. Combining, in equivalent bushels of grain, the prospective production from the acreage for grain and from that to be harvested as forage, production is forecast at 32,877,000 bus., a reduction of about 10,000,000 bus. from prospects a month ago and only about two-thirds of average production during the last ten years.

Soybeans: The Sept. 1 soybean condition of 63.1% of normal is a decline of 7.4% from the August 1 condition, and compares with 78.9% on Sept. 1 last year, and 75%, the average of the last 10 years. The July estimate of acreage grown for all purposes was 13% larger than last year's acreage. It is not yet known whether the proportion of the acreage to be harvested for beans will be greater or less than usual, but the low condition points to a total production considerably lower than last year, even though a larger acreage is threshed. Conditions are reported at 75% in North Carolina and 80% in Iowa, but are between 65 and 70% in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and from 40 to 60% in most other states.

Cowpeas: Cowpea condition fell to 54.7% on September 1 compared with 63.2% on August 1, and 67% on September 1 last year. Owing mainly to drouth damage, low condition figures are shown in the important producing states, ranging mostly from 50 to 65% in the northern states and from 40 to 55% in the South Central States. Altho last July growers had planted or still intended to plant an acreage 13% larger than that of last year, the acreage actually harvested will probably be no greater and the quantity of cowpeas picked or threshed will be very much less.

Canadian Government Crop Report

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 10.—Forecast of Canadian wheat production this year is 384,769,000 bus., compared with the revised estimate of 306 million on the 1929 crop. Yield of oats is estimated at 439 million bus., compared with 283 million last year; barley, 138 million, against 102 million.

Wheat yield in the three western provinces is estimated at 362 million bus., against 282 million in 1929; oats, 267 million against 142 million; rye, 22,490,000, against 11,982,000; flax, 4,760,000, against 1,970,000.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 609,000 bu. last week and corn increased 442,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	8,829,000	9,459,000	14,826,000
Corn	672,000	230,000	261,000
Oats	1,320,000	1,209,000	231,000
Rye	4,398,000	4,218,000	1,449,000

Corn in Important States

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The condition and forecast of production based on Sept. 1 condition of corn in important states is estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, as follows:

State	Condition September 1		Production	
	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	Per Cent		Average 1924-1928	1,000 Bus.
Pa.	66	41	55,440	27,762
Ohio	72	45	132,495	81,719
Ind.	65	52	156,990	106,200
Ill.	71	49	326,691	225,846
Mich.	58	43	50,733	28,500
Wis.	81	71	77,770	66,464
Minn.	79	63	137,379	130,140
Iowa	81	61	417,137	333,000
Mo.	55	34	175,139	81,724
S. D.	59	45	98,617	76,695
Nebr.	60	66	214,381	226,258
Kans.	47	35	131,564	76,164
Ky.	71	31	80,949	32,318
Tenn.	73	45	68,522	44,595
Okla.	50	34	57,816	31,844
Tex.	60	59	82,719	83,232
U. S.	67.9	51.6	2,699,809	1,982,765

Legge Against Equalization Fee and the Debenture

In a broadcast over the radio recently Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said:

Several schemes have been advanced for disposing of the surplus on the world market and have the 42-cent tariff apply on the wheat consumed at home. All of these provide for subsidizing the exportation of the surplus either at the expense of the grower, or indirectly or directly from the Federal Treasury.

Two of these, the equalization fee and the debenture, are being pushed rather vigorously in some quarters. Their adoption would not get the desired results.

As we see it, there are two reasons why neither plan could succeed, both of which reasons are outside the control of this country. In the first place, each contemplates subsidizing disposal of the surplus in foreign countries. Such action is nothing more nor less than dumping. Most of the importing countries have countervailing duties or other restrictive measures, some going to the extent of an embargo, against the dumping on their markets of imports at prices below those in the country where the commodity was produced. One thing to be remembered is that the larger importing countries have their farm problems the same as we have a farm problem.

In the second place, the dumping of large quantities of wheat on foreign markets, such as would result from operation of either the equalization fee or debenture plan, would tend to depress the world price. The economists tell us that the amount of this depression very likely would equal or exceed the subsidy and thereby defeat the whole purpose of that subsidy.

Chicago Board to Vote on Restricting Contract Deliveries

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade held Sept. 16, the following proposed amendments to the Rules were approved and ordered posted for a ballot vote of the Ass'n on Oct. 6, 1930:

Amend the Rules by declaring Rule 292, "Differentials," inoperative on and after June 1, 1931, and by inserting a new Rule to be known as Rule 292-A, "Differentials," to be effective on all contracts for delivery after June 1, 1931, and when designated as "new contracts" to be effective on such new contracts immediately.

"292-A. DIFFERENTIALS. (Effective upon adoption by the membership on all contracts for delivery on and after June 1, 1931, and, when designated as "new" contracts, on all such contracts for delivery on or before June 1, 1931.) Unless otherwise specified, contracts for the sale of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley shall be deemed to call for "contract" wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, respectively. Upon such contracts, sellers, at their option, may deliver all or part of the following grades at the following price differentials, provided that lots of grain of any one grade must conform to the minimum lot requirements of Rule 291:

Wheat Differentials

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat, at 2 cents per bushel over contract price; No. 1 Dark Hard Winter Wheat, at 1½ cents per bushel over contract price; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat, at 1 cent per bushel over contract price; No. 2 Dark Hard Winter Wheat, at ½ cent per bushel over contract price. No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat, No. 1 Red Winter Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter Wheat and No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat, at contract price.

Corn Differentials

No. 1 White Corn, No. 2 White Corn, No. 1 Yellow Corn and No. 2 Yellow Corn, at ½ cent per bushel over contract price. No. 1 (Mixed) corn and No. 2 (Mixed) corn, at contract price.

The following are deliverable only on December contracts:

No. 3 White Corn and No. 3 Yellow Corn, at 2 cents per bushel under contract price. No. 3 (Mixed) Corn, at 2½ cents per bushel under contract price.

Oats Differentials

No. 1 White Oats, at ½ cent per bushel premium; No. 2 White Oats, at contract price; No. 3 White Oats, at 1½ cents per bushel discount.

Rye Differentials

No. 1 Rye and No. 2 Rye, at contract price; No. 3 Rye, at 5 cents per bushel under contract price.

Barley Differentials

No. 1 Barley, at 2 cents per bushel over contract price; Special No. 2 Barley, at contract price.

The change will cut out the delivery of yellow hard winter, and cut out all the deliveries at present permissible at 2, 3 or 5c discount per bushel of all No. 3 grades and No. 2 dark northern and No. 2 northern spring wheat, on wheat contracts.

The grades permissible for delivery on corn, oats, rye and barley contracts are unchanged.

Delivery of Grain in Cars on Track

At an adjourned meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade held Sept. 19 the rule 282 providing for delivery of grain in cars on track was made more specific, and the privilege restricted to country run grain by adding clauses (j) and (k). The first paragraph was changed by eliminating the necessity for any action by the directors to make the carlot delivery effective as an emergency measure, but such delivery will be permissible in any month during the last three days, but not during any other time in the

month, so that the new rule will read as follows, if adopted by ballot of the members Oct. 6:

282-A. GRAIN IN CARS. (Effective upon adoption by the membership on all contracts for delivery on and after June 1, 1931, and, when designated as "new" contracts, on all such contracts for delivery on or before June 1, 1931.) During the last three business days in the month regular deliveries of contract grades of grain on contracts for future delivery may be made in cars on track subject to the following:

(a) Cars must be within the Chicago District, in a railroad yard, where samples are taken by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department.

(b) Cars must be consigned or ordered to a regular warehouse unless all regular storage space is filled or otherwise unobtainable.

(c) The grain must be inspected within such three day period by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department or Federal Appeal Inspection and be of a grade designated as proper tender on contracts for future delivery.

(d) Deliveries in cars shall be made by the tender of delivery notices based on shippers' certificates of weight (if attached thereto), or railroad weights, or, in the absence of such weights, the marked capacity of the cars.

(e) On all grain tendered under this Rule, the party making the original tender shall keep on file and deliver on request, tender's option, either the samples of the State Grain Inspection Department or the samples of the Board of Trade Sampling Department.

(f) Delivery of grain in cars shall be for quantities or parcels in the aggregate as sold, provided that on all contracts for 5,000 bushels, or 2,000 bushels, or 1,000 bushels or multiples thereof deliveries shall be made in lots of 5,000 bushels, or 2,000 bushels, or 1,000 bushels, or multiples thereof respectively.

(g) Variations of ten per cent or less from the contracted quantity shall be settled for at the Clearing House settlement price the day on which delivery is made. When variations from the contracted quantity exceed ten per cent, the amount of variation over ten per cent shall be settled for at the Clearing House settlement price the day when delivery is made with a penalty to the seller of three per cent of such closing price.

(h) When consigned or ordered to a regular warehouse under paragraph (b), delivery shall not be complete unless the buyer elects otherwise until the grain is unloaded and warehouse receipts or weight certificates are issued therefor. In the meantime, title remains in the seller, the purchase price is not payable, and the seller remains liable for any change in grade.

(i) When deliveries of grain are made under this Rule, and regular warehouse space is not available, the buyer shall have the right to order the grain to a destination other than a regular warehouse under the following conditions:

(1) The grain must be ordered to a destination in the Chicago District where it may be weighed by the Board of Trade Weighing Department.

(2) In case of failure of buyer to so order the grain, or, if the grain is ordered and not unloaded within seven business days from the date of tender, the buyer shall pay 80 per cent of the value of the grain, based on shippers' weights or car capacity subject to final adjustment after unloading and assume responsibility for any change in grade.

(j) Except that grain loaded in cars from private warehouses in the Chicago District is not deliverable on contracts under this Rule.

(k) And except that grain originating at other terminals or at interior warehouses, known as reshipping plants, where the grade or character of the grain may have been changed, is not deliverable on contracts under this rule.

Argentine grain producers are preparing to co-operate with the Canadian pool and producers of other countries in a campaign of orderly marketing, according to J. Skinitziro, official trade delegate from that country to Canada.

Conference on Future Trading

Alarmed by the falling off in wheat future transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade and the consequent drop in prices, the federal authorities requested that representatives of the Chicago Board meet with officials of the Department of Agriculture in conference to consider what could be done to make the market more attractive to buyers.

The volume of trading during the month of August on the Chicago Board was 1,264,132,000 bus., against 1,895,818,000 bus. during August, 1929; and the open contracts during the month averaged only 141,543,000 bus., against 218,044,000 bus. during August, 1929. The 141,000,000 of open trades are entirely inadequate to sustain the load of 214,084,000 bus. held in commercial channels on Sept. 13, 1930, in the United States.

Buyers are flocking to the Winnipeg market where they can trade unrestrained by governmental spying on their daily operations, and where wheat can be purchased cheaper than on the Chicago Board. A year ago, on Sept. 18, December wheat in Winnipeg closed at \$1.51½ and in Chicago at \$1.38¾. This year Winnipeg closed Sept. 18 at 82¼ and Chicago at 86¾. Besides this drop of 17¼ at Winnipeg compared with Chicago, the wheat delivered at Fort William on Winnipeg contracts is probably worth intrinsically 5 cents more per bushel, making the Winnipeg market relatively 22¼ cents more attractive to international buyers now than it was a year ago.

The conference called by Sec'y Hyde was held at Washington, Sept. 13, the representatives of the Chicago Board being James C. Murray, vice president of the Quaker Oats Co.; Peter B. Carey, vice president of Chicago Board of Trade; Mr. Richard F. Uhlmann, of the Uhlmann Grain Co.; Fred H. Clutton, secretary of the Board of Trade. At the request of Mr. Hyde, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, participated.

The purpose, as stated by Mr. Hyde, was to adjust some of the regulations so as to make them fair and equitable to both buyers and sellers. He said there has been some criticism regarding the Government's requirements in these regulations, including assertions that the regulations drive buying power out of the market. He said there is a natural process of adjustment in all human conditions and the conferences are with a view to determining what can be done in the way of adjusting the regulations in the interest of fairness to all concerned. The reports made to the Grain Futures Administration, he pointed out, are maintained to be confidential. He said he could not say that there would be necessary any congressional legislation on the subject, as the Department probably would be able to make all the adjustments without congressional action.

The report of the delegation was received by the directors of the Board of Trade at their regular weekly meeting Sept. 16, and it was decided to submit to a vote of members new rules restricting deliveries as published elsewhere under the caption "Chicago Board to Vote on Restricting Contract Deliveries."

Protein content of 477 cars inspected by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department the week ending Sept. 20 at Kansas City was 12.51 per cent and the 473 cars inspected by the Missouri department averaged 11.72 per cent protein. The total of 950 cars inspected by both departments averaged 12.12 per cent, compared with an average of 12.19 per cent for 1,289 cars inspected the preceding week.

Defense of Farm Board Is Mendacious and Unfair

Samuel R. McKelvie's statement in Omaha last week in which he defended the record of the Federal Farm Board, was termed "mendacious and unfair" and the "capsheaf of braggadocio" indulged in by the farm board, its publicists and other representatives," by Hugh A. Butler, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Mr. McKelvie had been accused by Omaha grain men of losing faith in the farm board program. He denied this and pointed to benefits the board had brought to the farmers.

Ire of the grain men was aroused by the claim that, by farm board buying of cash wheat, a "spread" of 36 cents existing in 1929 between the cash and futures price was cut down to 17 cents this year, thereby helping the farmer to keep 19 cents a bushel in his pocket.

Grain Exchange statisticians have been working for the past week checking up Mr. McKelvie's figures.

According to their finding, the average "spread" during the years 1920 to 1928, "when there was no farm board interfering with business," was 6.66 cents. This means, Mr. Butler points out, that the spread for which Mr. McKelvie claims credit in reducing was actually 10 cents wider than the average for the preceding years. Therefore, instead of putting 19 cents a bushel into the farmer's pocket, farm board activity may have helped take out 10 cents.

Distortion of figures by Mr. McKelvie is also charged. Instead of using a "fair average" quotation, he took the "lowest cash quotation . . . secured for the poorest car of wheat," Mr. Butler said.

Mr. Butler's statement, as published in the Omaha World-Herald, follows:

On Aug. 27, 1930, Ex-Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the Federal Farm Board, passed thru Omaha and secured publication of what is termed a "Defense of the Farm Marketing Act." Among other things, he said:

"One year ago today, the basis on cash wheat compared with the May option was 34 cents per bushel on No. 1 hard winter wheat. No. 2 hard winter wheat could be delivered on that option at 2c discount, thus providing an additional 2 cents per bushel or a total of 36 cents spread. Yesterday the basis between the cash wheat and the May option was 17 cents. Therefore, the difference in the carrying charge between last year and this year represents a distinct benefit to the farmer in the amount of the narrowing of the spread, for the farmer pays the carrying charge when he delivers his wheat and sells it for cash.

"This has happened in spite of the largest movement of wheat at the Omaha market in the history of the Omaha Grain Exchange and in spite of the further fact that the carry-over this year was substantially greater than it was last year. This carry-over no doubt had much to do with the lower price, but it was not permitted to operate to further penalize the farmer in excessive carrying charges. When I say it was not permitted to operate that way, I mean the Farmers National Grain Corporation with its member co-operatives was in the market every day bidding on the farmers' wheat."

(*) On August 27, 1929, the price of wheat for Chicago delivery in the following May, closed at . . . 151½
The cash sales of No. 2 hard wheat in Omaha on that day were, 1 car, \$1.25; 1 car, \$1.21½; 1 car, \$1.19½; 1 car, \$1.18½; 1 car, \$1.17½; 2 cars, \$1.16½; 2 cars, \$1.15½—averaging . . . 118½
making the difference or "spread" . . . 32½
not 36 cents, as stated by Mr. McKelvie.
On August 27, 1930, the price of wheat for May delivery in Chicago, closed at . . . 98½
The average cash price of No. 2 hard wheat in Omaha was . . . 81
making the difference or spread . . . 17½
and the difference between the spreads of the two years is 15½ cents—not 19 cents as given by Mr. McKelvie.

By juggling the figures—taking the highest figure in one case and the lowest in another, Mr. McKelvie finds a difference or spread of 19 cents between the two years.

"Capsheaf of Braggadocio"—The tone of Mr. McKelvie's "defense" is calculated to carry the impression to the casual reader, the man-on-main-street, and to all farmers, that the wide "spread" between the cash wheat and the May option last summer, was also the "customary spread" during the heavy crop movement, and the rest of his lengthy statement is an assertion that the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its western subsidiaries are to be directly credited with "saving" of 19 cents a bushel on the crop that has so far been moved from the farms.

For sheer mendacity, this interview is the cap-sheaf of the braggadocio that has been indulged in by the Farm Board, its publicists and other representatives.

Let us examine first the mendacious statement addressed to Omahans and the surrounding country about the Omaha Grain Exchange: "And in spite of the further fact that the carry-over this year was substantially greater than it was last year." The "carry-over" at Omaha (meaning the grain in Omaha terminal elevators at the close of the preceding crop-years) was 1,033,000 bushels LESS this year than it was one year ago—being 4,325,000 bushels on June 30, 1929, and 3,292,000 bushels on June 30 of this year, while the storage "capacity" of Omaha terminal elevators is 6,000,000 MORE than it was last year.

It is true that the U. S. visible supply was between 14 and 15 millions greater this year than last (less than 2 per cent), but it is submitted that this is NOT a "substantial increase" in the visible supply of a country that grows 800,000,000 bushels a year and in which the terminal storage capacity of its elevators is 100,000,000 bushels MORE than it was a year ago, none of which was added by the Farm Board or its subsidiaries.

The mendacity of the statement in the first paragraph above and the inferences evidently intended to be drawn therefrom, cannot be realized without a knowledge of the amount of the "spread" in preceding years, and an examination of the causes for the abnormal spread in 1929.

During the great war, "future trading" was suspended, and for that reason the table below embraces the period during which future trading has been conducted on the Chicago Board of Trade since the war. Mr. McKelvie's statement is of Aug. 27, and accordingly, the table uses the same dates that he uses, and these are compared with the figures for the years prior to that date.

The figures in the table below represent the amount of such differences on the respective dates:

Table A—Chicago Cash and Future Spread			
Aug. 27, 1920	18*	above Chi. futures	"
" " 1921	8c	under	"
" " 1922	0*	"	"
" " 1923	8c	"	"
" " 1924	17c	"	"
" " 1925	0*	"	"
" " 1926	17c	"	"
" " 1927	12c	"	"
" " 1928	16c	"	"
" " 1929	33c**	"	"
" " 1930	17c	"	"

(*) In 1920, the cash wheat was worth in Omaha on Aug. 27, 13 cents a bushel MORE than the deferred future market Chicago quotation, and on Aug. 27, 1922 and 1925, the "cash" and the "futures" were identical.

(**) Using the cash price secured for the poorest carload of No. 2 hard wheat on Aug. 27, Mr. McKelvie made the "spread" appear wider than is fair. In the table above a figure was used below the average cash price, giving 33c as probably a "fair figure."

It should be remembered that a comparison of Omaha "cash" prices with the price of "Chicago futures" puts Omaha at a disadvantage of the amount of the freight rate between the two cities. After making the proper allowance for the freight on (10½ cents per bushel) the table will read as follows on Aug. 27:

Table B—Omaha Cash and Future Spread			
1920 Omaha cash	28½	cents above futures	"
1921 " "	2½	"	"
1922 " "	10½	"	"
1923 " "	2½	"	"
1924 " "	6½	under	"
1925 " "	10½	above	"
1926 " "	6½	under	"
1927 " "	1½	"	"
1928 " "	5½	"	"
1929 " "	22½	"	"
1930 " "	6½	"	"

Thus it is shown that in 5 of the eleven years since the opening of future trading in Chicago after the war, the "cash" price in Omaha on Aug. 27 was ABOVE the price of wheat in Chicago for delivery at a future date. In other words, in those five years Omaha grain dealers were selling Nebraska wheat at the peak of the crop movement elsewhere than at Chicago, and giving the Nebraska farmers MORE MONEY than if it had been sold in the wheat metropolis of the world.

Extraordinary Spread in 1929.—It will be observed that the spread was extraordinary in 1929, instead of being the usual spread, as was the evident purpose of Mr. McKelvie to show.

But let us see how the "spread" of 1929 compares with the AVERAGE spread on that date for the preceding years—the period when there was no Farm Board meddling with the marketing system that is the pride of all who are acquainted with its policies and practices.

Here are the figures. In Table A add together the sums named except for 1920. The aggregate is 78. Deduct 18 cents (the cash premium in 1920), and this leaves 60 cents. There were nine years prior to 1929. Divide this into 60 and we have 6.66 cents as the AVERAGE "spread" that Mr. McKelvie was talking about, for all the years since the great war and before Mr. McKelvie's Board existed.

In the name of the Farm Board and its western subsidiaries, Mr. McKelvie takes credit for the fact that the "basis" or "spread" this year on Aug. 27 was "only 17 cents." But this is more than 10 cents a bushel wider than the "average" of the nine years when there was no Farm Board interfering with business, and equal to the WIDEST spread of preceding years.

To whom shall we give credit for the LOW AVERAGE (6.66 cents) of preceding years?

But perhaps some persons will persist in asking "just why" was the spread so wide in 1929?

There were perhaps several contributing causes but not all need mention.

Probably the highest cash price reached in the Omaha Grain Exchange for the 1929 crop was on July 29, when one car of extra choice No. 1 brought \$1.56 and No. 2 hard sold for 1.33 to 1.48. That was after Congress had passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, which became a law on June 15, 1929. The Federal Farm Board had been promptly appointed and had begun the study of its problems. All farm organizations had unitedly urged Congress to redeem the promises of the preceding presidential campaign. Scores of farm leaders camped in Washington, bringing their various views to the attention of Congressmen. Congress had passed the law that was considered best adapted to meet a critical political situation. The propaganda of the period had created a distinctly optimistic feeling in certain quarters, and speculators were affected by the hypnotic spellbinders who predicted ultimate, if not speedy, success for the Board composed of the "cream of America's executives." The Canadian wheat pool had enjoyed a period of successful activity and its propagandists had well-nigh hypnotized a considerable section of the United States farmers into the belief that Canada and the United States together could dominate the world wheat market and dictate its prices.

The majority of speculators are optimists.

Speculators can buy wheat only when they out-bid the millers or other supposedly "legitimate" consumers. (Why should growers become indignant when their grain is bought by the highest bidder?) Speculators, infected by the optimism of the period, took the wheat, that growers were eagerly dump-

ing into the market in unprecedented quantities—took it by paying more than anyone else would pay. The prices they offered were attractive—ranging from \$1.50 down to \$1.25 as the season progressed, for some of them began to get "cold feet" as there seemed to be no limit to the amount of wheat offered.

The Federal Farm Board swung into action in December with the statement that the wheat price was too low—that at a certain point (\$1.25 in Chicago and \$1.15 at Omaha) their child, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, would buy the wheat and stop the decline. Mythology tells of King Canute wading out into the sea and commanding the tides to obey his will. The Farm Board was more successful than King Canute, for the downward market tendency was temporarily checked, by the use of government funds, but the law of supply and demand finally won, and prices plunged—and what a whipping those mistaken speculators received, who were misled into paying more than "legitimate" consumers were willing to pay!

And who has the money that the speculators lost?

The farmers, of course. There is no other possible answer.

Why the wide spread of 1929?—But why was the "basis" or "spread" so wide when the speculators were taking the wheat and paying more than anyone else would pay? It was because the growers kept dumping it on the market until storage elevators were filled to bursting, and speculators were paying demurrage on box cars loaded with wheat—paying \$5 a day demurrage when there was no more room in the storage elevators. Five dollars a day means \$150 a month or 10 cents a bushel on a 1500 bushel carload. Is it any wonder the speculators insisted on a wide spread when dumping growers recklessly threw the wheat into the market and insisted on selling regardless of price, when the improvised storage space

was costing someone 10 cents a bushel per month?

The speculators had boosted the prices so high that the so-called "legitimate" consumers could not use the wheat except at a wide discount below the speculators' prices.

The speculators lost the money that had gone into the pockets of farmers at the high prices ruling during the optimistic period following the passage of the Marketing Act and before the law of supply and demand had a chance to demonstrate its power.

(While the wheat has been dumped into the terminal markets faster this year than last, it must be remembered that the grain trade (not the Farm Board or its subsidiaries) has added more than 100 million bushels of storage space during recent months, so there is less congestion this year.)

One more paragraph for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the grain business.

If it is usual, or if it is a frequent occurrence for wheat to sell immediately after harvest at a discount below the price for future delivery, why was there no discount in 1922 and 1925, and why did the cash wheat sell at a premium above the futures in 1920?

Following is the record of the United States hard winter wheat crops for the years 1920 to 1930, and the U. S. visible supply near the date of Aug. 27. (The spring wheat does not appear in quantity until after Sept. 1 and hence is of no interest in connection with the market statistics for August.)

U. S. winter wheat crop		Visible supply
610,587,000	1920	19,354,000
600,316,000	1921	38,741,000
586,878,000	1922	27,349,000
571,959,000	1923	56,541,000
592,259,000	1924	69,119,000
401,734,000	1925	35,019,000
627,438,000	1926	64,090,000
552,747,000	1927	61,044,000
578,673,000	1928	87,914,000
578,336,000	1929	182,410,000
597,000,000 est.	1930	182,275,000

The visible supply was comparatively low in all the three years—1920-1922 and 1925, while it was the highest on record up to that time in 1929.

In 1920, the old world had not yet recovered its balance, had not reached its own normal wheat production, and the United States was its chief source of supply until the Canadian and Argentine crops could ripen and move to market.

In 1922, the winter wheat crop was shorter than in preceding years while Europe's production was not yet normal.

In 1925, the winter wheat crop was very short, and of course, the local demand pushed the cash prices up.

Argentine export duties on farm products are adjusted monthly to equal 12 per cent of the amount by which their market value exceeds the normal price as officially set. Export duties on other commodities usually taxable at fluctuating rates are not reported. Commodities subject to export duty at standard rates are not affected. For August, 1930, wheat, oats, corn and barley were exportable free of duty, while flaxseed paid 2.46 to 2.40 gold pesos per metric ton.

Extra Bins in Wings Increase Capacity

When construction work is already under way and an afterthought suggests increased storage, a couple of wings on the usual structure will accomplish it.

Water is close to the surface at Syracuse, Kan., so when the Hamilton County Grain & Supply Co. decided it wanted more storage than the plans called for it either had to go up or spread out. It chose to spread out and two wings, one on either side of the elevator, brought the capacity to 40,000 bus.

It is a studded structure covered with flat iron sheets, 30x40 ft. on the ground, 50 ft. to the square and 88 ft. to the point. The pit is 16 ft. deep. The concrete foundation is extended in a sloping concrete slab from the dump to the entrance and the exit of the 12-ft. driveway, which prevents water entering the dump.

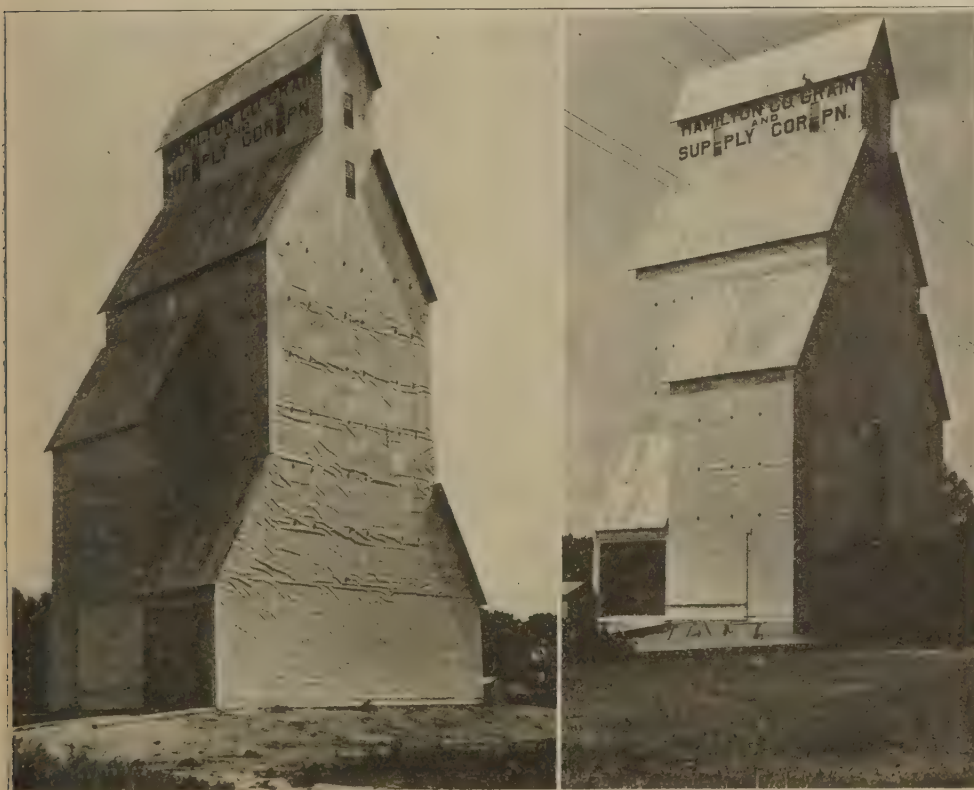
The capacity for 40,000 bus. is made up in the dump and 10 bins. Six of these are deep bins, and include the two wings; three are over the driveway and one is over the work floor. The two wing bins have flat bottoms, the remaining bins are steeply hopped.

Grain handling equipment in the new house includes an all steel Kewanee Truck Lift, the large air compressor of which is located over head in the driveway with a 2-h.p. enclosed motor; a steel grate; one leg with a 14 inch rubber belt carrying 13x7 inch Superior DP buckets set on 12 inch centers, with rated elevating capacity for 4,000 bus. per hour; a 5-h.p. enclosed motor operating the leg thru a Great Western Head Drive; SKF and Timken Ball Bearings on the head shaft and in the boot; a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and an 8-inch loading spout.

The office is of stucco, with two rooms, and the roof extended to make a driveway over the 9x18 ft. platform of the 15-ton truck scale. Sliding doors at both ends of the driveway make it possible to close it up tight at night or in bad weather. These doors work from the inside, hanging against the wall when not in use.

The stand for the scale beam is made broad by building a desk around it on which is plenty of room for the check books, scale tickets, calculators and other recording equipment.

The new plant was completed the last of July. It is under the management of A. L. McClure, who was located at Kendall, Kan.



Wing Bins Enlarging Elevator of Hamilton County Grain & Supply Co., at Syracuse, Kan., to 40,000 bus. Capacity

Farm Relievers Are Racketeers

By MICHAEL J. HART, SAGINAW, MICH.

With reference to attempts to force the pooling movement upon farmers by Farm Board activities and their allies, the "Farm Racketeers" I speak from the standpoint, not only of my experience of nearly thirty years in marketing farm produce, grain, beans, etc., but as a practical farmer who was born and raised on the farm, and educated in the rural schools. Our firm is now operating an 800-acre farm raising grain, beans, and producing a considerable quantity of dairy and poultry products. So you can see we are doing diversified farming.

There has been no demand on the part of the farmer for organization for the purpose of marketing their farm products. Marketing of these products is a highly specialized business and is done on very close margins and no farmer is safe in investing his money in any such program. I know this from both my experience as a farmer, and as a merchandiser of farm products. The senior member of our firm operates our farm, not from the office, but living right on the farm. Altho he has spent considerable of the past thirty years in the office, when we did not have a farm, he knows now little of what is going on in the marketing end of the business, because his time is fully taken up with the operation of the farm, and he soon gets out of touch with the changes that take place in the selling of farm produce. The most advantageous markets for certain commodities keep shifting and conditions under which we operate are never the same.

The Farm Marketing Act has brought forth a flock of so-called "Farm Leaders"; these are merely "Farm Racketeers" who are trying to "horn" in on the handling of farm produce, to use the term of the racketeers. They have no interest in the farmer, and have no money invested in the business but want to organize the farmer in farming; in other words use his products to play with the market without putting any money up themselves.

This class of gentry is aided and abetted by most farm papers, because the farmer not understanding the costs and the hazards of marketing, nor knowing the price at which the grain dealers, or produce dealers sell his goods at, is suspicious that there is an undue profit made, and with a certain class of farmers, the farm papers make themselves popular by telling the farmer that he is not getting a just return based upon the markets of the country for his produce; in other words that the middleman is robbing him.

It is my firm conviction that the Farm Marketing Act was never designed to assist the farmer, but was the result of political expediency by those who sponsored it, and that they believed with the assistance of the so-called "Farm Leaders" they could organize the farmers and divert their attention from their troubles by getting them in a marketing organization, and in this way weld them into a political machine to support the present regime. The collapse of farm prices has made this difficult and it is my firm conviction that the Farm Board thru their tactics have brought about, or assisted in bringing about, lower prices for farm produce, including wheat and cotton, than if they had kept out of the market entirely, their artificial operations stopped the movement of these commodities to foreign countries thru an unnatural holding of prices, when if the decline had taken place at the right time, the surplus would have moved out of this country.

The trouble with the farmer is that since the war his property has shrunk about twenty-one billion while on the other hand industrial property has increased about the same amount. Each farmer is a small fac-

tory and he must buy supplies for it. With his property deflated and his prices in line with that deflation, he is handicapped in his purchases, because he is paying toll on the inflation which has taken place in industry. This has been brought about by raising of duties on manufactured goods and by combinations in the manufacturing trade, while the farmer must sell his goods on the competitive markets of the world.

Questionnaire on Commodity Exchanges

Definite steps to settle the policy of the United States Chamber of Commerce with respect to the Agricultural Marketing Act and its administration by the Federal Farm Board were taken Sept. 2, when a referendum was submitted to the sixteen hundred member organizations of the National Chamber. The balloting on the referendum will close on Oct. 18.

The place of commodity exchange trading in the economic structure of the country as a facility for the marketing of agricultural products is the subject of the referendum submitted.

The referendum, based on the report of a special com'te of the Chamber, under the chairmanship of William F. Gephart, vice pres. of the First National Bank of St. Louis and pres. of the Bankers' Ass'n for Foreign Trade, presents the questions to be passed upon in the form of four recommendations. These are:

That commodity exchange trading should be supported.

That trading in futures on commodity exchanges should be supported.

That intelligent and wisely regulated speculative buying and selling on commodity exchanges should be supported as a necessary factor in the economic distribution of agricultural products.

That commodity exchanges should adopt such changes in their rules and regulations as will promote not only the interest of the producer, the merchant, and the manufacturer of agricultural commodities but also the general welfare of the public.

The National Chamber more than a year ago designated a special com'te to consider the subject of commodity exchange trading and its function in the marketing of agricultural products. Of this com'te Sydney Anderson of Minneapolis is chairman, and among the members are Frederick B. Wells of Minneapolis; Bernard A. Eckhart, Chicago; Julius H. Barnes, New York; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, Mass., and J. W. Short-hill, Omaha, Neb.

Canadian Government Will Not Force Banks to Make Unsafe Loans to Pool

Replying to John Vallance, speaking in Parliament, suggesting that the government give the banks some assistance so that they could be induced to demand of the Pool a smaller margin than 15 cents, Hon. R. B. Bennett, prime minister, said:

"With respect to action taken by the banks, as minister of finance I certainly decline to force the banks to do something which in the judgment of those responsible for their administration they could not do, for I, in common with every other member, realize that the deposits in the banks are monies lent to the banks by the peoples of this and other countries. If I undertook to say how they shall administer the monies lent them, I would be assuming a responsibility for which the minister of finance has no statutory authority."

Moisture in Winter Wheat

By W. P. CARROLL, FEDERAL SUPERVISOR

Normal air-dried wheat in the United States, excluding perhaps some of the arid climates of the West, contains in the vicinity of 12.0% moisture. If wheat is produced and stored in drier zones it, of course, will be lower in moisture content and on the same theory if produced in regions where there is a plentiful rainfall during any harvest season the wheat will accordingly contain more moisture. For the purpose of this article, it is assumed that good sound air-dried wheat will contain 12.0% or less of moisture and wheat containing more than that amount has excess moisture.

Thirty or forty years ago, wheat was ordinarily given different treatment during the harvest period compared to what is given this crop today. Years ago wheat was cut, shocked and when dry enough was placed in stacks where it remained for some weeks after which it was threshed and placed in small farm bins. If it was the practice in any locality to leave the wheat in the shock until threshed, these sections of the country, with few exceptions, experienced dry harvest seasons. Consequently, when such grain was placed on the market it was usually safe for storage without very much attention on the part of the owners.

In the practices of modern agriculture, there is a tendency to hurry. In the large wheat areas the combine harvester is now all the fashion. Where wheat is still threshed from the shock, the producer is anxious to clear his fields from the shocks so that he may use the fields for pasture or to prepare soil for the next crop. The thresherman is likewise anxious to keep his threshing equipment earning money so that both the producer and thresherman lose sight of the condition and quality of the grain.

It has been found that the first wheat threshed by the combine during the morning run or that threshed late in the evening contains considerably more moisture than does the wheat gathered during the middle of the day. Grain threshed from the shock after heavy dews or showers will contain a higher degree of moisture than is good for the storage of such wheat. Wheat is now usually hauled directly from the machine to the local country elevator, where ownership changes and the responsibility for its future condition lies with the future purchasers. Wet or damp wheat must be turned over and aerated, depending directly upon the degree of excess moisture present and licensed inspectors can render owners of wheat a distinct service in furnishing information regarding the moisture content of wheat to owners of wheat intended for storage. If this is done so that the owners may have warning what to expect, it will eliminate some of the disputes that take place afterward when owners start to load out such wheat and find that they are receiving lower grades than what had been expected due to the storage damage directly attributable to excess moisture of which they may have been unaware.

Will Call Another Drouth Conference

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has decided to call another national drouth conference after the next departmental crop report Sept. 10 has indicated the final extent of damage.

Hyde said this summer's drouth was the worst recorded by the weather bureau in point of duration, area and lack of precipitation. The principal drouths of recent times occurred in 1881, 1894, 1901, 1911, 1916, 1924 and this year.

Storage Space Moving to Country Points

For a good many years terminal markets have been the principal points for storage of grain. Country elevators have had only sufficient space to carry a few carloads at a time. They were designed as receiving stations for shipping wheat to the terminals. Now the situation seems to be changing.

A year ago construction was started on many new country elevators in the southwest, with capacities ranging from 100,000 bus. upward. Offhand there comes to mind in southwestern Kansas alone, that little piece of the state bounded by the Arkansas River on the north and a line drawn south from Dodge City on the east, a reinforced concrete structure with capacity for 282,000 bus. at Fowler, one with 130,000 bus. capacity at Meade, 235,000 bus. at Plains, 517,000 bus. at Copeland, 200,000 bus. at Montezuma, 200,000 bus. at Ulysses, 100,000 bus. at Garden City, and there are more. Down in the Panhandle of Texas and of Oklahoma are several others. A few more large country houses are under construction in western Kansas north of the Arkansas river. Plans are being laid for large houses in other parts of the state. Even the studded and cribbed houses being built today double and treble the capacities of those that were common half a decade ago. Practically none of the new ones are under 30,000 bus. and from there they range upward to 80,000 and 90,000 bus., with 40,000, 50,000 and 60,000 bus. common.

Most of the new reinforced concrete elevators are providing for building additional storage should this seem profitable. Extensions of conveyor galleries and tunnels are being provided for. An example is the new

130,000 bu. elevator of the Co-operative Elevator & Supply Co. at Meade, Kan., managed by B. H. Dinkins. Provision for additional storage later was one of the precautions Barney Dinkins insisted upon when discussing designing of the new elevator with Horner & Wyatt last spring, and arranging with Chalmers & Borton for the building.

This elevator is 78x46 ft. on the ground, 110 ft. to the top of the tanks, and surmounted by 25 ft. 2 ins. of cupola. The pit goes into the ground 32 ft., which provides good gravity feed from both dumps in the double driveway to the boots and will provide for spouting grain from the end of an incoming conveyor belt to the boots should more storage in the form of additional tanks be added.

There are four main tanks, eight overhead bins and two interstice bins, besides the dumps, making up the capacity for 130,000 bus. The hoppers bottoms of the main bins and interstice bins do not extend into the ground, leaving room for the basement and prospective conveyor tunnels.

The number of bins is important in that they make it possible to keep various grades and grains separate, and do mixing as desired. The two dumps in the driveway are divided, with steel butterfly diverting valves, which actually provides four receiving dumps, an important factor in giving service to the farmers with varying grades, without first waiting for a dump to clear, tho it takes little enough time to clear a dump with the rapid handling equipment installed.

Machinery: Handling equipment in this new elevator includes two Kewanee all steel truck lifts, both operated from a single compressor tank, kept at pressure by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor with automatic shut-off

switch; two steel grates over the dumps; two steel and concrete encased legs, each of which has a 14-in., 6-ply rubber leg belt carrying V-buckets set close together, and is capable of elevating 3,500 bus. per hour; boots and heads with SKF Ball Bearings on the shafting; Winters Universal Head Drives with 25 h.p. enclosed motors; a Gerber Double Distributor; suction dust collectors on the legs and a 2,500 bu. hopper scale.

On the outside of the elevator is a special aerator built to order. A man-lift is provided inside for passage from the work floor to the cupola. All wiring is in metal conduits and controls for the machinery are on the work floor.

The office is a fitting complement to the elevator. It is of decorative design, with three rooms and a vault. All of the rooms are masonite lined so as to stay cool in the summer and warm in the winter. In the scale room is the double dial of a 15-ton dial truck scale. The 9x18 ft. deck of this scale is of concrete. Asbestos shingles with mixed colors cover the outside of the office.

This company does a general business. In its list of sidelines is feed, flour, coal, implements, gasoline and oil. Most of these are handled from its warehouses at its old studded elevator, which provides additional bin room for wheat storage purposes. The firm operates under a Federal warehouse storage license.

The cornstalk products plant at Danville, Ill., that went into the hands of a receiver last May may be sold under a petition to be heard Sept. 27.

The production of beans in Chile has increased from 364,226 metric quintals in 1925 to 808,495 metric quintals in 1928, an increase of 125 per cent in three years. Exports of this product have grown from 6,739,445 pesos in 1927 to 22,209,864 pesos in 1929. Beans for export are now carefully selected under Government supervision to insure a standardized product of high

Bureaucrats Worming In

When various coal organizations, such as the Utah Coal Producers' Ass'n, in conference with representatives of the Federal Trade Commission were discussing codes of ethics for the industry, Roderick Stephens, of New York, pointed out that by working with the Federal Trade Commission the industry was opening the door to governmental interference in the conduct of its business.

Word from Washington is that his prophecy has come true. Whether the changes in the phrasing of various rules promulgated at Salt Lake City Dec. 3 of last year are material or not as affecting those rules, they are effective as showing the interference of the Federal Trade Commission in the industry's destiny. It is not beyond reasonable thought that the suggested changes have been made as a means of asserting Federal Trade Commission authority; as an entering wedge which will broaden the influence of the Commission into control.

One can readily understand the interest of the Federal Trade Commission in wishing to broaden its authority. Politics works that way; politics grows that way. Legal authority asserts that nothing has been gained to the industry by participation of the Federal Trade Commission in the discussions or conclusions of the different associations in working out codes of ethics. The legality of such codes rests for determination with the Supreme Court of the United States to which authority so far this governmental body clings tenaciously. It has delegated none of its prerogatives to the Federal Trade Commission, so that entrance of this body into coal industry plans is a needless step offering nothing but possible future difficulties as compensation.—*The Black Diamond.*



130,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Co-operative Elevator & Supply Co., at Meade, Kan.

Farm Board States Its Objections to Proposed Ways of Disposing of the Surplus

BY DR. JOSEPH S. DAVIS, CHIEF ECONOMIST OF THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Of the numerous proposals one is that the Board get the Grain Stabilization Corporation to buy up 100 million bushels more wheat; another that the surplus be shipped to the starving or undernourished people of China and India; or that a general policy of export dumping be adopted, at the expense of the Treasury, the farmers, or the consumers.

The Board has not failed to give serious consideration to all of these proposals and more. But it has been unable to escape the conclusion that none of them promises much if any real advantage; none goes to the root of the difficulty; none could afford an adequate remedy.

The purchase of 100 million bushels of wheat might raise prices temporarily for those farmers who are now in a position to sell. But it would accelerate the movement from the farms; it would cut down our exports at the very time of the year when our wheat meets the least competition from other exporting countries; it would materially increase the congestion at terminals and the price spread between the farm and the terminal; it would not permanently raise the level of wheat prices, for this wheat would have to be sold some time; it might even depress wheat prices in world markets through increasing the amount in the visible supply; it would discriminate against those farmers who have already sold and those who are not yet ready to sell. Under conditions as they have recently existed, the adoption of this proposal would intensify some of the effects of the wheat surplus without leading to any real solution.

Shipments to China.—Those who have urged extensive shipments of wheat to India and China can not be in touch with the situation in those countries. So far as India is concerned, the main difficulty is that India herself has a crop this year far above her usual domestic requirements and is an exporter of wheat. Prices of wheat in India to-day are comparable to those in this country. It is true that many of her people are undernourished even in years of abundant crops. This condition is due to low purchasing power, rather than to limitations of food supplies. It is not a condition to be remedied by sporadic or persistent dumping. If we undertook to ship wheat to India this year, of all years, it would be a striking example of "carrying coals to Newcastle." It would also depress prices to Indian wheat growers, and presumably be vigorously resisted there.

There are some areas in China that have suffered severely from famine during the past two years; but they are away in the interior, exceedingly difficult of access from the coast. Even during the past year, the problem has not been a shortage of wheat in China. As usual, it has been a problem of distribution within the country. Internal disturbances, deficient railway transportation, and low purchasing power have been and remain the major obstacles to relief of famine in regions where it exists. The American Red Cross, our national relief organization, has investigated the Chinese famine situation and found it impractical and inadvisable to attempt to cope with, under existing conditions. Other relief agencies have been able to accomplish exceedingly little even at heavy cost. The Farm Board is neither organized nor empowered to act in this capacity.

Even the famine areas in China are now harvesting crops sufficient for current needs,

though probably not for the year as a whole. Eastern China, however, is considered to have the best wheat crop in years. Within recent weeks native wheat has sold in Shanghai, an important milling center of central China, at the equivalent of 80 cents a bushel or less. This is in spite of impaired transportation facilities from the interior. In some wheat-growing sections of northeastern China wheat has been selling as low as in western Kansas. Supplies for the deficit areas could be obtained in these sections at about half what it would cost to buy wheat in our Pacific Northwest and ship it to corresponding railway points. To ship large quantities of wheat to China under present conditions could hardly be regarded as intelligent policy, even as a relief procedure.

The export dumping idea has had a tenacious hold on the popular mind. It was strongly urged in the equalization fee form and again in the export debenture form. The principal trouble with it is that it would work out in a manner quite different from what its proponents expect. As the Chairman of the Farm Board has repeatedly emphasized, such export subsidizing or dumping would presumably be met by countervailing duties or other defensive measures on the part of importing countries, which would largely defeat the price-raising purpose. But there is another important reason. In such conditions as have prevailed during the past year and now prevail, any stimulated pressure of our surplus on the world market would greatly depress world market prices. The market has been narrow and exceedingly sensitive. If an extra 50 or 100 million bushels were pressed upon it, prices could easily drop 20 cents a bushel, thus defeating the very purpose of such a measure. Even to meet the declines in prices during the past year, several countries have raised their duties to high levels. Countries which have no anti-dumping laws would either enact them, or impose new duties, or increase existing ones to protect their growers against this action on the part of a great wheat-exporting nation.

There is no single solution for the wheat growers' problem. The extraordinary drought this year will undoubtedly divert unusually large quantities of wheat to feed use, and thus reduce the surplus for export; but few wheat growers can afford to grow wheat regularly as a feed crop. The Farm Board will continue to give serious consideration to plausible suggestions for helpful action. But careful study of various

proposals reveals how ill-founded or inadequate most of them are, and how disappointing they would prove if they were tried; and it leads back to the view that, for wheat at least, an essential major remedy for a persisting overproduction is adjustment in acreage and production.

How Long Will Business Endure This?

Merritt Fields, Executive Manager of the Indianapolis Ass'n of Credit Men, in a personal opinion wrote, "I have expressed opposition to governmental bureaus and boards meddling in business. The United States Government camouflaged under the name of the Federal Farm Board has now gone into the grain business. I predict stupendous losses as the result of this economically unsound attempt to fix profitable grain prices for the farmer. No concern of yours? Only this—business, yours and ours, will inevitably pay the certain losses of this latest example of governmental fiddling with prices and the law of supply and demand."

"Think of it! Beginning in October, the Federal Farm Board agreed to loan \$1.18 (Chicago) on each bushel of wheat regardless of the market price. Prices dropped; the Board's loan price of \$1.18 per bushel was finally 20c higher than the market price; then the Board to correct matters and raise the price bought hundreds of car loads of wheat—with your money and ours raised by Federal taxes—bought it at \$1.18 per bushel when the market price was only \$1.03. But that is not all. This Board is scarcely even primed. It has only just started. The government now owns twenty-five million bushels of wheat at ruinous prices and has to date used only (?) \$150,000,000. March 10, 1930 Congress was asked for the trifling sum of exactly \$100,000,000 more. What a spectacle. A government board playing the market like any common speculator, juggling hundreds of millions of dollars—tax-raised dollars—with perfect abandon. Remember this prediction: this last economically unsound intrusion of government in business will inevitably cost business hundreds of millions. How long will business endure this?"

New Wyoming Elevator

R. L. Coots, in charge of elevators and farms for the Harris Livestock Co., advises that its new 20,000-bushel grain elevator is operating very satisfactorily. The new house was completed in the late spring by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co. and in the interim has been found to operate perfectly.

This company operates elevators and ranches in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska, where it fattens cattle, etc. It also does a financing and real estate business, and maintains offices in Sterling, Colo.,

Mr. Coots writes: Our elevator at Moorcroft, Wyo., and Grand Island, Neb. Moorcroft, Wyo., is a rod house, equipped with a Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola and truck receiving scale on the work floor. A very good separator is also installed.

We have just a small feed grinder, as we do not have a great deal of grinding to do. We handle a complete line of feeds and grain, including seed grain, cotton seed cake, and tankage. Our principal out-bound shipments are wheat and flax.

In connection with our elevator business we are also farming about 2,000 acres of land, mostly to small grain. In addition feed hogs here quite extensively and ship in considerable feed for them.

Mr. Cramer also just built us a 10,000-bushel house at Arvada, Wyo. We handle about the same line there and also feed hogs there. We also have other elevators in Wyoming at Clearmont, Beebe, and Big Corral.



20,000-bu Elevator of Harris Livestock Co., at Moorcroft, Wyo.

Handling Wheat for the Mill

BY H. A. MORRIS, SUPERINTENDENT MIDLAND FLOUR MILLS CO., NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.

After the analysis of each purchased car has been recorded and binning instructions have been issued, we find plenty of room for serious mistakes if there is no observation of rules that will observe every sense of right management from the time the grain has reached our plant until it is placed in the milling mix and sent to the relay bins.

Check Contents of Car for Quality Before Unloading.—Realizing this, each car as it arrives should be checked over carefully in advance of the unloading to determine whether or not it compares with the sample submitted, in regard to analysis and grades designated. Here is a very particular point, as it represents a concrete action in preventing mistakes that might exist in the purchase price, analyzing, grading and final disposition.

Expressing my views in this respect, there are times during the rush season or when grain is moving rapidly, when the samplers employed by the inspection department are careless in making a uniform test of the cars they inspect, or it may be possible that the sample shows a wrong car number, or the sample may have been exposed to climatic conditions which influence, to a certain extent, an accurate description, or it may be possible that the sample, if taken right, has remained on the trading floor for a period of several hours or long enough to change its type by the picking out of inferior kernels and that would deceive the buyer into the purchase of a poor milling quality.

Another reason for the close observation of every car as it arrives, is to detect the possibilities of smutty, musty, bin or stack burnt wheat, or extreme percentages of rye, kafir corn, oats, or other foreign grains placed purposely in the car and in such positions as not to be detected by the sampler or inspector. This is often done by the shipper and is known as plugging. Overlooking such conditions will affect the milling mix and cause considerable trouble. This may be an odd expression to some of you, but have you not witnessed such cases after it was too late to correct the error, simply because the fault existed through the careless methods of handling or unloading?

Cleaning the grain well before storing meets with my approval; yet, I have heard of millers who object to this and endorse a light scalping; however, it has been my experience that the best keeping grains over lengthy storage are those that have been well aired and conditioned before binning. A good cleaning eliminates foul odors by the removal of weevil dust, smut balls and other matters, such as soda ash, sulphur, cement and fertilizers scooped from floors in the unloading, due to dirty or filthy cars at unloading time.

In storing wheat always allow sufficient space between the bulk of the grain and roof of tanks for free air circulation. Wheat that has reasonable room for breathing keeps in better condition than grain that has been smothered by trying to consume all the storage space possible; however, if conditions are such that we must fill our tanks to the extreme limits, such bins should be given first consideration in matters of turning and airing.

Keeping wheat in good condition after it has been placed in storage is of vital importance to its milling quality and elevators that are not equipped to do this, suffer a considerable loss.

Thermometer System In Bins.—The installation of a system for keeping tab on each and every bin helps to control this by registering approximately the exact tempera-

ture of all grain thruout the bins, warning you, in most every instance, of the danger stage of spoiling. Until recently such a system was not considered very practical, however, there has been a great improvement made and speaking from experience, I have found it of wonderful help in the handling and storing of grain.

Besides the system just mentioned, there has recently been another process presented and placed upon the market which claims to prevent and control the accumulation of either heat or moisture. This system, I understand, introduces through port or vent holes at the bottom of the tanks a continuous supply of fresh air and by force drives it through the entire contents of a bin, with sufficient pressure to remove and overcome all possibilities of clammy, tough or hot grain. If it proves to be practical, there will undoubtedly be a great demand for such a process.

Mixing.—In making up the mix, blending machines should be used for this purpose, as they have been found to be more accurate and reliable than various types of blending valves and, especially is this true, where protein contents have first consideration. The old system of using valves and regulating them by tape line measurements taken before and after the mix has been completed, is rather a crude affair and will eventually be dismissed; however, if such a system is being used, remember that the tanks containing clean, dry and heavy grains will predominate over the tough and lightweight ones, even though the valves have been set to measure out the desired percentages as given by tape measurements.

THOROUGHLY mixing all shipments results in the more even loading of cars, satisfactory grading of the grain and relief from disappointing discounts. A large spout with a bifurcated end gives even loading at the terminal elevator and no doubt could readily be adapted to the needs of the country elevator.

Bankers Aid Government Grain Corporation with \$30,000,000

Of the \$500,000,000 authorized in the Agricultural Marketing Act Congress has appropriated one-half for the Farm Board, and the Board has paid out or committed all but \$10,000,000 of the quarter billion, according to Jas. C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Farm Board.

No more money will be available until Congress meets, and not then unless a specific appropriation is made. To carry the great quantity of grain coming to the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its subsidiaries more money is needed. Accordingly the government's Grain Stabilization Corporation has obtained a loan of \$30,000,000 from a syndicate of banks headed by the Continental-Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, and the National City and Chase National Banks of New York, secured by warehouse receipts for grain at 80 per cent of market value, the loan running to July 31, 1931.

Geo. S. Milnor, pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, says:

"All the grain owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation was paid for in cash and the corporation is entirely free of bank indebtedness, making the grain collateral owned by the corporation available to secure the bankers' acceptances. The amount of credit offered by the accepting banks was greatly in excess of the amount to be borrowed."

Vice-Chairman Stone says that as a result of the private loan the Stabilization Corporation will be able to repay \$30,000,000 to the Board, which will use it in other operations, and that repayment at this time will be welcome.

Cribbed Construction Elevator at Darrouzett, Tex.

A trend toward the more permanent construction of elevators afforded by cribbing the bin walls has become manifest in the southwest. When one elevator proved insufficient to handle the grain receipts of the Darrouzett Cooperative Ass'n at Darrouzett, Tex., last season it decided to put up a new house, to be operated in conjunction with its old elevator. A. F. Roberts Construction Co. received the contract for the new elevator and cribbed construction was specified.

The new elevator has capacity for 27,000 bus. It is 24x27 ft. on the ground, 48 ft. to the plate, and surmounted by an 18 ft. cupola. The iron-cladding is bounded over the eaves and grounded for lightning protection.

The elevating equipment includes a Kewanee all steel pneumatic truck lift, a steel grate, a Richardson 10-bu. automatic scale, steel spouting, and a Sucker cleaner on the head.

A 12 inch, 6 ply, rubber leg belt, 150 ft. long, is fitted with 11x7 inch Superior DP cups on 12 inch centers. This is run by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru a Winter universal head drive. The head and boot shafts run on S K F ball bearings, except for the Timken bearing in the head drive.

A 3 h.p. G. E. enclosed motor drives the Sucker cleaner that cleans the grain as it passes over the head pulley. A 2 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor operates the air compressor.

High winds often blow out in the Panhandle. This elevator, like many others in the same territory, is fitted with an aerator or conditioner on one side for taking the moisture and toughness out of slightly damp wheat.

The new elevator increases the total capacity of the Darrouzett Cooperative Ass'n at Darrouzett to 42,000 bus. The company is managed by R. D. Hennigh. Shipping grain is its principal business activity, but it also handles coal, flour and feed.

CHOKES UPS, the one great bane of the elevator operators' existence, can be prevented by the installation of a modern backstop. It will soon pay for itself in time and labor saved.



27,000-bu. Cribbed Elevator of Darrouzett Co-op. Ass'n at Darrouzett, Tex.

Instructions in Wheat Grading as an Aid to Shippers

Address by H. F. Prue, Federal Grain Supervisor, Toledo, O., before Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

The following are intended as elementary instructions to aid shippers of soft red winter and white wheat in the determination of the grade in accordance with the federal standards:

Sampling.—The obtaining of a representative sample from a lot is certainly one of the most important steps in grading. For this purpose a 60 in. brass compartment trier is recommended. The sampling of wagon lots is a comparatively easy task. Probing may be made at a number of different locations in the load. In the sampling of carlots at least five probes should be made. One in the center of the car, one in the corner 2 to 4 ft. from the end of the car and approximately 2 ft. from the side of the car, and in the same end a probe from 2 to 4 ft. back from the door post and approximately 2 ft. from side of car. The same in the other end of the car, except the positions reversed. A sample so taken should contain approximately 2,500 grams. Examine the sample for foreign odors.

Preparation of Sample.—From the sample so taken at least 1,000 grams must be removed for the dockage and weight per bushel determination. This is a simple operation if the Boerner Sampler is used. Without this equipment one may do fairly well by placing two pans side by side and pouring the sample so as to strike the meeting point of these pans, a half of the sample thereby running into each pan. This process is important in order that the 1,000 grams removed contains the same proportion of dockage and foreign material as the main sample. If it is not convenient to at once test the sample for moisture it is recommended that a portion of the remainder of the sample be placed in an air tight container. One, however, should proceed as soon as possible in the determination of moisture.

Moisture Test.—Weigh on an accurate balance 100 grams of wheat. Pour this into the moisture flask containing 150 c.c. of cool engine oil. Place a clean cylinder graduate under the condensing tube, see that the condensing tank is furnished with cool water, place the thermometer in the flask so that 4/5 of the mercury bulb is covered with the oil and wheat, place cover on top of compartment and turn on the heat to be used. After the mercury reaches 180 degrees centigrade extinguish the flame and allow the mercury to recede to at least 160 degrees. Then disconnect the flask from the condensing tube and read the percentage of moisture as shown in the graduate. Read below the oil covering in the graduate.

Dockage.—It is necessary to clean the 1,000 gram portion before making the test weight per bushel whether the wheat contains dockage or not. In case the wheat does not contain chaff, nest your fine seed sieve 1/12 in. with your scalper sieve 12/64 in. in the bottom pan. Using this combination of screens clean the 1,000 grams of wheat operating screens in an oscillating manner. If it is found that the screenings from the fine seed sieve contain a large per cent of shriveled or cracked wheat, this material should be reclaimed in the following manner. Place the material on the edge of the sieve, then while holding the sieve at an angle of 25 or 30 degrees, with the screenings at the upper edge, the sieve should be lightly oscillated in a side motion until all the material has passed either to the opposite edge of the sieve or thru the perforations. If operated properly, the material at the opposite edge of the sieve will consist mainly of wheat, and should be classed as wheat and not as dockage. The coarse material that remains

on top of the scalper screen and the fine material that passes thru the fine seed sieve is considered dockage, and when equal to 1% is considered a part of the grade. Examine the screenings for live weevil. If the sample contains chaff, it will be necessary to use instead of the fine seed the chaff screen with slotted perforations 64/1000 in. wide by 3/4 in. long, or 7/100 in. wide by 1/2 in. long, depending upon the size of the chaff. When these screens are used, it is often necessary to reclaim the broken wheat screened out. Using the fine seed sieve held at an angle of from 10 to 20 degrees, place the material on the lower side of the sieve, striking the lower edge with one hand so as to cause the chaff to up end and pass thru the perforations; continue the operations until the major portion of the material remaining on the sieve is small shriveled kernels, or broken pieces of wheat; all material passing thru the sieve shall be considered as dockage, and shall be added to the dockage previously obtained.

Weight per bushel should be made before the sample has had an opportunity to dry out. Place the wheat in the funnel above the quart tester and open the slot. The 1000 grams used is sufficient overflow. With a hard wooden, smooth edged stroker 12" long and 1 1/2" broad strike off the grain from the top of the kettle with three full length, zig zag motions of the stroker. Do not jar the kettle before or during the stroking operation.

The tests so far have all been of a mechanical nature. It is now necessary to consider the percentages of damaged kernels, foreign material other than dockage, and wheat of other classes in the sample.

Other Classes.—If there appears to be a mixture of other classes in the sample as white in red or vice versa, take at least 25 grams from the sample and pick out the kernels of the different classes. Weigh them and determine your per cent by weight. Straight class wheat permits an admixture of 10%.

Damaged Wheat.—For the determination of damaged wheat use 50 grams of the cleaned portion and hand pick all kernels that are sprouted, weevil cut, scabby, frosted, immature and heat damaged. The percentage is then determined by weight. Example: 50 grams analyzed; weight of damaged kernels 2 grams; per cent damaged 4.

Foreign Material Other Than Dockage.—From the same 50 grams that was used in the determination of damage, remove by hand all rye, chaff, cockle, etc., and determine the per cent by weight.

Basing the Grade.—You now have found the moisture content, dockage, weight per bushel, mixture of classes, total damage, heat damage and foreign material of this wheat. Your grade determining factor is that which places the wheat in the lowest grade. Dockage does not affect the numerical grade but when equal to 1% or more becomes a part of the grade. If less than 1% it is disregarded. It is not necessary to make this complete analysis on each sample of wheat. One must rely more or less on his judgment. For example, if wheat tests 56 lbs. to the bushel and contains very little damaged or foreign material it is not necessary to make a determination for these factors. The same is true of all the different grading factors.

With these instructions it is believed that shippers will find it comparatively easy to place a grade upon the wheat either purchased or sold by them. U. S. Department of Agriculture Handbook of Official Grain Standards contains valuable information relative to the grain grading equipment, and directions for its use. This book will be furnished free to anyone applying at any office of Federal Grain Supervision.

Explosion Wrecks Elevator at Kent, Minn.

While a grinding machine was in operation in the Farmers Elevator, at Kent, Minn., Sept. 8, an explosion occurred. Andrew Neppel, who operates the house, was knocked down and dazed. Before he could crawl out of the wreckage he was burned about the face, arms, chest and back. Ralph Van Tassel, a farmer, who was standing in the doorway waiting for his grain to be ground, was knocked off his feet, suffering minor bruises and bad burns. Altho in a serious condition in the hospital at Breckenridge physicians state that Neppel will recover.

Ed Colliton, proprietor of the elevator, who resides at Moorhead, was in the office, a separate structure, and was not injured. An unidentified man suffered minor burns.

A spark from a piece of steel in the mill is supposed to have ignited the dust.

The building was 28x30 ft., and 25 ft. high and was completely wrecked. Strangely the fire that followed was smothered by the grain, amounting to 700 bus., most of which can be saved. The loss is \$4,000, insured.

Northwest Co-op. Combines With Union Terminal

Harry A. Feltus, general manager of the Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corporation, of Minneapolis, Minn., announced, Sept. 17, that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n has readjusted their policy and management in a way that insures to each elevator substantially all the benefits insured in the original Co-operative Farmers plan.

He advises the prospective members of the Co-operative Northwest to "give support to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, as quickly as possible and terminate further expense on organization work."

Of the 300 membership signed up by the Co-operative Northwest, only about 100 actually had paid the \$100 membership fee, it is said.

The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n is not connected with the Northwest Grain Ass'n of which W. J. Kuhrt is general manager.

Handling Grain With Beet Dumps

Out in the irrigated districts of Colorado, where sugar beets constitute the main money crop, and only small amounts of wheat are raised, the few cars which the farmers offer are sometimes handled over beet scales and beet dumps.

Beet scales are just like the regulation platform scales, with a little house to protect the weigher and the beam from the weather. They will handle small trucks and wagons. Beet dumps, however, are entirely different things from grain elevators. Essentially they are only long inclines to and from a platform raised some several feet above the level of a box car. A grate slide, moved and adjusted by a windlass, guides beets which are forked upon it into the waiting car. The grate lets dirt and small clods fall thru as a screen removes dockage from wheat run over it.

In use for handling grain this grate must be replaced with something capable of holding grain, and troughed so as to spout into the car.

Of course it is a poor substitute for a grain elevator and where sufficient grain is raised to warrant an elevator grain handling facilities are generally available. A portable loader would prove more efficient and less wasteful for grain than the beet dump.



Beet Dump in Colorado Used in Loading Grain into Cars

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

CALIFORNIA

Seymour (Robbins p. o.), Cal.—The Sutter Basin Corp.'s warehouse here, together with 33,000 tons of grain stored in it, burned Sept. 9; loss, estimated at \$500,000.

Willows, Cal.—The Willows Warehouse, owned by W. B. Harden and leased to Walcott & Renault for storage of grain, that burned last month, will soon be rebuilt.

Vallejo, Cal.—In the report of his economic survey, H. G. Butler says there is real need for a grain elevator that will handle bulk grain in northern California.

Buena Park, Cal.—Gerald McComber, son of C. L. McComber, is the new owner of the feed mill plant here, having bid it in at public sale for \$5,500. The plant was built last year by W. H. Pace and J. E. Clinton, C. L. McComber aiding in the financing. Later R. J. Morrell and associates took charge of the mill. The sale was made on account of \$11,732 due C. L. McComber. It is rumored that extensive improvements are to be made at the plant and a large number of cattle fed in the yards on the property.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The Burrard Elvtr. here will be operated by the United Grain Growers Terminal, Ltd., instead of as the Burrard Elvtr. Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—Robert McKee has been appointed chairman of the council, grain exchange division, of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, and R. C. Milroy has been appointed vice-chairman.

Montreal, Que.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s five-story wheat warehouse in this city was gutted by fire at 9:30 a. m., Sept. 10; loss, approximately \$175,000; covered by insurance. The fire, which started in the basement, was that to have been caused by the bursting of a dynamo. A number of firemen were cut by flying glass and others were overcome by smoke. Another warehouse nearby was saved from the flames, but the stored flour was damaged by smoke and water.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, held on Sept. 10, new officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Pres., A. P. White; vice-presidents, E. S. Parker and A. C. Reid; Members of council: N. J. Breen, J. A. Crowe, R. T. Evans, J. C. Gage, Henry Gauer, C. E. Graham, C. E. Hayles, J. W. Horn, D. C. MacLachlan, W. A. Murphy, Wm. Pope and R. C. Reece. Com'ite of arbitration: C. E. Eggleston, R. T. Evans, F. O. Fowler, H. Gauer, C. E. Hayles, R. W. Milner, H. Sellers. Com'ite of appeals: F. J. Anderson, W. R. Bawlf, N. J. Breen, J. C. Gage, D. C. MacLachlan, W. H. McWilliams, W. E. Reid. The vacancy in the secretaryship, caused by the resignation of J. R. Murray, will not be filled at the present time.

Kingston, Ont.—In reference to the elevator at Kingston, it is situated at Little Cataraqui Bay, six miles west of Kingston. It is owned by the Kingston Elvtr. Co. and has a capacity of 2,500,000 bus. It will be placed in operation about Sept. 25. The elevator was designed by C. D. Howe Co. and constructed by Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. It will be operated by the Kingston Elvtr. Co., a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Canada Steamship Lines. W. H. Coverdale, pres. of the Canada Steamship Lines, handled the preliminary negotiations for the construction of this elevator in his own name as a personal matter, later transferring the whole question to this company.—T. R. Enderby, gen'l mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. (Montreal, Que.)

Meaford, Ont.—Referring to the report in May that the Collingwood Terminals, Ltd. (controlled by the Canadian Terminal System, Ltd.), contemplated the construction of an elevator here, E. L. Hamlen, sec'y, writes under date of Sept. 16, "Due to the economic situation and the general depression in financial conditions this matter has been temporarily left in abeyance."

Ft. Churchill, Man.—Good progress is being made in the work of developing the port at this point, where the 2,500,000-bu. government elevator is to be erected, foundation work on which started in July, as reported in the June 11 Journal. The construction program provides for the completion of 600 feet of deep water dock by the end of the present season, the tidal use of the harbor during the entire season of 1932, and complete use of the port by the end of that season. It is expected, however, that at least 900 feet of dock will be completed before the closing down of the work this fall, and the entire 1,800 feet of dock is expected to be available by Sept., 1931, at which time it is planned to have the elevator completed. Contracts for the power machinery, boilers, etc., for the elevator have already been let.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co., referring to the organization of a bean company, to be known as the Farr Co., Inc., by the Farr Produce Co., the Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co. and the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co., (as reported in the Aug. 27 Journal), says: "We are retaining our grain interests and will continue conducting that business as formerly."

Denver, Colo.—Regarding the fire at the Summit Grain Co.'s elevator late in July, that company writes: "Owing to fire being discovered soon after outbreak, and the promptness of the local fire department, damage was held to a minimum. One cupola and machinery underneath were partially destroyed and this unit put out of business for about two weeks. Also some loss due to water damage in milling bins under cupola."

ILLINOIS

Elizabeth, Ill.—The Elizabeth Roller Mills, built in 1847, burned Sept. 3.

Bradford, Ill.—Folk Bros. have installed a new out huller at their feed mill.

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co. has installed a feed grinder at its elevator.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Illinois Feed & Elvtr. Co. has been adjudged a bankrupt.

Flora, Ill.—The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange is erecting a new warehouse here.

Beardstown, Ill.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill of Schultz Baugan & Co. on Sept. 15.

Springfield, Ill.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s second unit at its new plant here is now in operation.

Grayville, Ill.—Woodard & Co. have installed a weightograph on the large platform scales of their elevator, which automatically balances the scales and gives the correct weight.

Lanesville, Ill.—The Mansfield-Ford Grain Co. has installed two new dumps in one of its elevators here.

Clinton, Ill.—The Consumers Coal & Feed Co. has bot G. P. Ellis' south elevator and grain business here.

West Ridge, Ill.—New truck scales have been installed at the Wood-White Grain Co.'s elevator by Geo. J. Betzelberger.

Victoria, Ill.—The Victoria Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently had Geo. J. Betzelberger install new truck scales at its elevator.

Tremont, Ill.—The Tremont Co-op. Grain Co. has bot the Hayward-Rich Elvtr. and will take it down and sell the lumber.

Decatur, Ill.—James E. Bennett & Co. are opening a new office here on Oct. 1 and moving their present office to the Citizens Trust Bldg.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory was held at the I. O. O. F. Hall, this city, Sept. 11, dinner being served at 7 p. m.

Pana, Ill.—The grain trade of the Pana territory met at the Hotel Francis Monday evening, Sept. 8, having dinner at 7 o'clock and discussing trade matters afterward.

Bongard (r. f. d. Philo), Ill.—The installation of new truck scales has been completed for the Bongard Grain Co. by Geo. J. Betzelberger, operating scale service truck No. 6.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was scheduled to be held at the Chatsworth Hotel, this city, on Sept. 23, at 7:30 p. m., the dinner hour.

Ottawa, Ill.—The International Sugar Feed Co., operating a mill at Minneapolis, Minn., and at Memphis, Tenn., has opened a distributing and retailing house here, to be managed by Francis Perrott.

Decatur, Ill.—We have lately added a grain department to our concern with C. L. Leiss in charge. We will merchandise, receive and ship all kinds of grain.—Shellabarger Grain Products Co., per W. L. Shellabarger, pres.

Kankakee, Ill.—Grain men of this vicinity will meet at McBroom's Restaurant, Kankakee, on Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock p. m., at which meeting it will be decided whether or not these monthly gatherings shall be continued.

Farmersville, Ill.—The report, circulated locally, that, on account of the closing of the Farmersville State Bank, the Farmersville Co-op. Elvtr. Co. had suspended operations is absolutely false, as that company is doing business right along at the old stand.

Bardolph, Ill.—C. R. Lewis was the successful bidder, at \$5,000, of the Bardolph Elvtr. property recently. The business and property had been owned by Mr. Lewis and G. P. White, but the latter had taken a position as manager of a line of elevators in Sangamon County. Mr. Lewis will place a man in charge.

Gifford, Ill.—Jacob Johnson, considered one of the wealthiest men of his township, owner of the grain elevator here, has been adjudged a bankrupt, with assets listed at \$75,000 and liabilities at \$116,000, the latter including numerous claims of farmers of this vicinity for cash due for grain. Some farmers are reported to have as high as three years' crops on which final settlement has not yet been made.

CHICAGO NOTES

Jas. E. Cairns has gone with the Thimann Grain Co.

New offices have been opened in the Board of Trade Bldg. by William C. Jacob & Co. for carrying on a commission business in grain, cotton and stocks.

Millet Seed

All Varieties

Receivers and Shippers

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
Grain Commission Co.

Board of Trade Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

New members of the Board of Trade include James H. Wooldridge, of Kansas City; Lee H. Wagner, and Joseph H. Kahn.

Pete Nelson has become associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. here, having formerly been with the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis.

The Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. has opened a branch sales office in this city, under the management of Harry B. Williams, formerly with James R. Baker & Co.

The Western Union Telegraf Co. opened a new office on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Bldg., Sept. 15, fitted with up-to-date equipment and conveniences.

James R. Baker, pres. of the James R. Baker Co., bean brokers and distributors of food products, died recently at his home in this city at the age of 62 years. His widow and one daughter survive him. Mr. Baker was one of the best known food products men in this territory. His business will be continued by the organization he built up.

Henri R. Davis, a member of the Board of Trade for the last nine years, where he served as a telephone broker for Thomson & McKinnon, died on Sept. 16, at the West Suburban Hospital, after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 58 years. He is survived by his widow and two sons, one of whom, Bert A. Davis, is also a member of the Board of Trade.

A meeting to organize the Grain Market Analysts Club is to be held at 6 p. m., Sept. 24, at the Palmer House. Discussions on the wheat, corn, and livestock markets and corn crop will be led by Geo. Saunders, Jack Murphy, S. W. Russell and Nat C. Murray, at the dinner. The purpose of the Club is to foster fellowship between those interested in analyzing, writing about and creating interest in the grain markets.

INDIANA

Denver, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Hammer Mill Feeder.

Forest, Ind.—Sellers Grain Co. is having a large Sidney Corn Sheller installed.

Schneider, Ind.—Fry & Montgomery have hot Ruide & Gragg's elevator at this point.

Sweetzer, Ind.—The A. B. Martin Grain Co. recently installed a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Galveston, Ind.—The Urmston Grain Co. has added a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Cottage Grove, Ind.—Charles Douglas sold the grain elevator here to Bert Bell. Harry Bell will have charge of it.

Ligonier, Ind.—Fire, reported as having been caused by friction of wood pulley against wood, slightly damaged the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on Sept. 2.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Reed Grain Co. with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg., is a new company here, specializing in track buying and consignments. George J. Reed is manager.

Rosston, Ind.—O. O. Smith, manager for the Rosston Grain Co. here, died in a Lebanon hospital on Sept. 13, at the age of 52 years, following an operation. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The A. Waller Co.'s elevator here has been closed, as the company is liquidating its assets and disposing of its holdings, which include a line of elevators in Indiana and Kentucky, Henderson, Ky., being the headquarters.

LaFayette, Ind.—The Ralston Purina Co. has bot the LaFayette Milling Co.'s soy bean mill, at the reported price of \$50,000, so that it can manufacture its own supplies of soy bean meal. The mill has a daily capacity of 2,000 bus.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The many friends of H. Wallace Reimann, ex-president of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and director of the Nat'l Ass'n, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from injuries received in a 40-ft. fall with a heavy derrick into a gravel pit. His face was badly crushed and a vertebrae broken, however, he is hoping to return to business in the near future.

Evansville, Ind.—The engine house of A. Waller & Co., known locally as Union Elvtr. Co., was destroyed by fire probably caused by lightning on Sept. 14; insured.

IOWA

Solon, Ia.—Albert Hruby has been appointed manager of the Pavel & Krob Elvtr. here.

Schaller, Ia.—The J. B. Adams Grain Co. recently installed lightning protection at its plant.

Alta, Ia.—Repairs were made at the Quaker Oats Elvtr. here. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Chillicothe, Ia.—R. H. Lamis recently put in a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer at his elevator.

Casey, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. has ordered galvanized iron to cover its elevator at this point.—A. T.

Durant, Ia.—The Denkmann Elvtr. here has recently installed an oat huller, having a capacity of from 75 to 100 bus. an hour, depending on the condition of the oats.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—A number of improvements have been made at the feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and it is planned to install some new equipment at a later date.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The big Missouri Valley Elvtr. (an Omaha terminal) has recently been painted with aluminum paint, which was put on with a spraying machine.

Davenport, Ia.—The storehouse of the Independent Malting Co. bulged, Sept. 14, a portion of the wall gave way and the oats were let out. About 50 bus. was lost.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—We have built a new feed grinding house and installed a 40-h.p. Jay Bee Mill. This has been a good year for us.—Wm. Grettenberg Grain Co., Wm. Grettenberg.

Atalissa, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. has built a new feed warehouse here, 20 x 40, also installed a 10-h.p. motor and new grinder feed spout.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Grimes, Ia.—A. C. Woodring, manager of the W. O. Sloan Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator here, who had the misfortune to lose part of his left hand early in July, returned to his duties at the elevator Sept. 1.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. ceased business on Sept. 15 and the Farmers Grain Co. from that date started handling the business of both concerns, having taken over the former company's business.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Henry C. Beckman, a grain and implement dealer here for 46 years, a member of the firm of Beckman & Schroeder, died in his office chair, late Saturday, Sept. 13, at the age of 80 years.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Gifford Grain Co. closed its office in this city on Sept. 10 and L. W. Gifford will take an indefinite vacation in the West. The Oxford, Ia., elevator of the company is in charge of Robert Gifford.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—So far as we know, there is not going to be any new addition to our C. & N. W. Ry. Elvtr. at Council Bluffs. There was some talk of an addition being built several months ago but believe this has all been abandoned for the present.—Uddike Grain Corp., by G. F. Dristy, Omaha, Neb.

Webb, Ia.—The Webb Grain Co. is defendant in a suit brot by Cora J. Chamberlain, in the amount of \$179 and interest, as landlord's lien against her tenant, Lloyd Sarvold, who, she claims, sold corn to the grain company to satisfy a lien, and that it was in a larger amount than the company's claim against him.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. installed a new batch feed mixer early this month, having a half-ton capacity.

Newton, Ia. The Guthrie Seed & Feed Co. opened for business at its new plant on Sept. 2, construction of which started late in June. Equipment includes a half-ton batch mixer, clover and timothy cleaner, corn sheller, grinder, oat flour mill, feed grinder, oat huller, grain dump and elevating machinery for loading cars and filling the steel storage tanks.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The recently formed Iowa Co-op. Grain Co., a grain selling agency organized under the direction of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, has opened a central office in this city, with S. W. Wilder in charge of sales. Mr. Wilder is pres. of the Wilder-Murrell Grain Co. and for the present the co-op. office will be in with Mr. Wilder's offices.

Des Moines, Ia.—Grain grading meetings under the auspices of the Iowa Extension Service, the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Iowa Farmers' Elvtr. Managers' Ass'n and the U. S. D. A., are scheduled to be held in the following Iowa cities on the dates indicated: Mason City, Oct. 13; Algona, 14; Sheldon, 15; Storm Lake, 16; Sioux City, 17; Waterloo, 20; Ft. Dodge, 21; Carroll, 22; Red Oak, 23, and Des Moines, 24.

KANSAS

Hollis, Kan.—J. M. Decker has put in lightning protection at his elevator.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Lightning damaged the plant of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. on Sept. 12.

Raymond, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of this place, went out of business April 30.

Copeland, Kan.—The Co-op. Equity Exchange has protected its elevator against lightning.

Raymond, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at this point is returned marked unclaimed.

Mayetta, Kan.—The properties of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have been leased by the Derby Grain Co., of Topeka.

Herndon, Kan.—Lightning protection has been installed at the elevator of the Herndon Equity Union Exchange.

Turon, Kan.—The Simon Grain Co. has installed 254 feet of 1-inch transmission rope furnished by the White Star Co.

Mentor, Kan.—I am contemplating installation of a hammer mill in our local plant.—E. F. Shogren, agt. Asher Elvtr.

Beardsley, Kan.—The Morrison Grain Co. recently installed a new rope drive purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—An explosion did slight damage to the elevator of the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Livestock Co. on Aug. 29.

Saxman, Kan.—The Central Kansas Milling Co. contemplates replacing its elevator that burned in July, with a new concrete house.

Seneca, Kan.—The Koelzer Grain Co. is erecting a new tile warehouse, 36x48, at the White Elvtr., to be used for the storage, mixing and grinding of feeds.

Pendennis, Kan.—Construction has been completed on the 30,000-bu. studded elevator, with elevating capacity for 3,000 bus. per hour, built by Ben Munson for the Robinson Elvtr. Co.

Topeka, Kan.—Rapid progress is being made on the cornmeal unit of the Forbes Bros. Central Mills, and it is expected to be in operation by Oct. 1. When completed this unit will have capacity for 500 bbls. of cornmeal daily.

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Kansas Grown Alfalfa
and Sweet Clover Seed
Wamego Seed & Elevator Co.
WAMEGO, KANSAS**

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.
BOARD OF TRADE
Wichita, Kansas
J. R. HAROLD W. W. WALLIS
Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Leoti, Kan.—The Stevens Scott Grain Co. has installed a 10-h.p. and a 3-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor and made other repairs in its elevator here. This equipment was supplied by White Star Co.

Dresden, Kan.—The R. S. Selroer Elvtr. Co. has purchased a Jacobson Speedy Hammer Mill and motor, direct connected with blower, complete with collector, from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Wellington, Kan.—C. N. Arnold, former superintendent and manager of the Monarch Mill, a Larabee plant, in Kansas City, is now manager of the Aetna Mill here, succeeding R. E. Armstrong, resigned.

Hallville, Kan.—The 12,000-bu. studded and iron clad elevator of the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co. at this point is being moved a mile from its former site to the new track of the M. P. railroad. It is on trucks and is being moved bodily.—Ben Munson.

Brewster, Kan.—We are building a new elevator. It is 24 x 28, 40 feet high, and will have the best of modern machinery installed thruout and will be operated in connection with our other house as one business.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Clifford Miller, sec'y.

Scandia, Kan.—A number of checks forged on the Isaacson Grain & Elvtr. Co. of this place were passed in Belleville (situated in the same county) during the last week of August, by a man who had stolen the check book. One of the Belleville victims was the Belleville Mill & Elvtr.

Wichita, Kan.—While on their way home from inspecting the company's southern Kansas mills, C. A. Jordan, treas., and H. J. Norton, general superintendent, of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., which operates a line of elevators, were injured when their car and another one collided, completely wrecking their car. Taken to a Winfield hospital, it was found that neither of them was injured seriously.

Wichita, Kan.—I am unable to give you any definite information about the terminal elevator project in Wichita at the present time. I think that the grain co-operatives in Kansas, which are now joined together for such purposes in the Kansas-Colorado Grain Warehouse Corp., will build or acquire some elevators during the coming winter.—Ernest R. Downie, gen'l mgr., Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Francis Williams, chairman of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, has recommended that a fine of \$300 be imposed on the Illinois Central R. R. for the closing, without authority, of its grain elevator here, recently leased to the Central Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. The complaint was made to the commission by the grain bureau of the Board of Trade. Mr. Williams is reported to have said that an advance of \$70,000 was made to cover deficits of the past year by the railroad, which shows that the elevator is still controlled by the railroad.

Eunice, La.—W. C. McManus is installing a feed grinder, capable of turning out 50,000 pounds of feed daily, in what is generally known as the Eunice cash feed store, located back of Mr. McManus' large warehouse. A suitable motor will also be put in. All kinds of feed will be produced, including soy bean, corn and rice.

KENTUCKY

Nicholasville, Ky.—The C. T. Ashley Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by windstorm on Aug. 21.

Louisville, Ky.—Some old spouting at the Kentucky Public Elvtr. here, that has done duty for 13 years, is being replaced with new.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—J. N. Gates, deputy chief grain inspector of the Chamber of Commerce, and his wife were cut and bruised and their daughter had several ribs broken when their automobile skidded and went into a ditch near Albany, N. Y., while the family was on its way to Lake George recently.

MICHIGAN

Findlay, Mich.—Roy G. Stuart has had a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer put in at his elevator here.

Lennon, Mich.—The Lennon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was robbed of several bags of beans recently.

Shepherd, Mich.—We are engaging in the coal business, putting in bins, etc.—M. H. Cole, local mgr., McLaughlin, Ward & Co. (headquarters Jackson, Mich.).

Fowlerville, Mich.—Standlick & Hartman, of Brighton, have bot D. R. Glen & Co.'s elevator here and Mr. Hartman is moving to this place to engage in buying wheat.

Detroit, Mich.—The Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co., of Trinidad, Colo., has recently opened an office in this city in charge of K. P. Kimball, said to be one of the oldest bean men in this state.

Hillman, Mich.—Paul Elowski's grist and flour mill burned at 12:30 a. m., Sept. 19; the loss (not estimated) is partly covered by insurance; 1,000 bus. of wheat just purchased were burned also.

Mason, Mich.—The feed mill of S. A., L. R., and R. B. Bement (formerly known as the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.) was destroyed by fire reported as caused by lightning on Sept. 13; loss \$8,000; insured.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n recently decided to go into the oil and gas business and contemplates placing three storage tanks and curb pumps on its property, later erecting a service station.

Blissfield, Mich.—J. C. Kitter has succeeded A. J. Lindsay as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Produce Co.'s elevator here. Mr. Lindsay, who has been manager for the last five years, resigned effective Sept. 1.

Charlotte, Mich.—The complete feed equipment to be installed in L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co.'s new feed mill, under construction here as reported in the Journal's last number, is furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Sandusky Grain Co.'s elevator here is one of the Saginaw Milling Co.'s properties purchased by the Michigan Bean Co. in the recent negotiations reported in the Journal's last number. No change has been made in the local management, Lloyd Wolf being retained as manager.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Isabella County Farmers Grain Co. has purchased the merchandise stock of the Mt. Pleasant Produce Co., owned by Chatterton & Son, and has leased the building formerly occupied by that concern. The stock will be moved to the Isabella Co.'s elevator on West Broadway.

Caro, Mich.—The elevator at this place doing business as the Tuscola Elvtr. Co., a unit of the Saginaw Milling Co., was one of the latter company's elevators included in the merger with the Michigan Bean Co. reported in the last number of the Journal. Henry J. May, who has been managing the local plant, will continue in that capacity under the new plan.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Huron Milling Co.'s large elevator near the Pere Marquette tracks, built in 1882 and having a capacity of 75,000 bus., has been taken down. It had not been used for some time as the company was unable to use wheat grown in this section. The white pine lumber of which it was built, as good today as when the elevator was erected, will be used by the company. The milling company recently installed a new switch engine at its plant.

Owosso, Mich.—Glen A. Mills, of the Owosso Elvtr. & Coal Co., has become affiliated, as bean buyer, with the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co., of Trinidad, Colo. No change will be made in the firm name of the Owosso Elvtr. & Coal Co., nor does this affect the company's other lines of grain, hay, feed and coal. This connection will give the company a vast buying power, as the Trinidad Co., besides its large eastern business in beans, is said to be handling between 65 and 70 per cent of the entire Great Northern crop in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

MINNESOTA

Kiester, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a \$2,500 office building.

Ruthon, Minn.—The Atlas Elvtr. recently installed a new scale and dump.

Florence, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is building an addition in which to install a feed grinding mill.

Plato, Minn.—The Plato Roller mills Co., George Hoelz owner, plans to install a feed mixer this fall.

Carver, Minn.—The Carver Elvtr. Co. recently added a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

WICHITA

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long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Southwest Grain Co.

Mill Orders and Consignments

Kent, Minn.—The Kent Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was wrecked by an explosion Sept. 8, as reported elsewhere.

Hardwick, Minn.—The Davenport Elevtr. Co. has installed a new 15-ton truck scale.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Franklin, Minn.—J. H. Anderson's grain elevator and feed mill burned recently, at 7 o'clock in the morning; loss, \$12,000.

Norwood, Minn.—Installation of a molasses feed mixing plant of two or three tons' capacity is planned by the Berry Bros. Milling Co.

Pipestone, Minn.—M. F. Geary, employed at the Pipestone Grain Co.'s elevator, died Sept. 5, at the age of 54 years. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Canby, Minn.—The Ed Erickson Elevtr. at this place has been rebuilt by the T. E. Ibberson Co. In addition to the work at the elevator a new feed mill building was erected.

Cologne, Minn.—The Cologne Mill Co., of which Philip Guettler & Sons are the owners, contemplate increasing their feed grinding* and mixing capacity to make molasses feeds also.

Greenbush, Minn.—Robert Peterson is the new manager of the Math Barzen Co.'s elevator here, succeeding F. H. Thomas. He was transferred by the company from Thief River Falls.

Stewart, Minn.—The Stewart Farmers Elevtr. Co. is having all of its buildings covered with galvanized iron and other repairs are being made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Madison Lake, Minn.—I have owned a feed mill at Madison Lake for the past four years and will go there soon to attend to it.—E. W. Eaton (former mgr. Chandler Elevtr. Co., Chandler, Minn.).

Shakopee, Minn.—Raymond F. Nelson has been appointed local manager by the Haertel Co. at its feed mill, succeeding Ray Haertel. Mr. Nelson has had charge of the company's branch store at Farmington.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n has taken over the mill property of the Central Minnesota Flour & Milling Co., until the annual meeting next January, and will operate the plant on a co-operative basis. William Rathe is manager.

Chandler, Minn.—A farmers co-op. company is being organized here and it is taking over all of the property of the Chandler Elevtr. Co. The new company will be known as the Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. No manager has been selected yet (Sept. 7) but likely will be within the next few days.—E. W. Eaton, former mgr. Chandler Elevtr. Co.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—C. E. Kelty, of St. Paul, who at one time managed an elevator at Waubun, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Detroit Lakes Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding O. A. Zimmer, who has been in charge for a number of years. The Detroit Lakes Grain Co. was recently incorporated, as reported in the last number of the Journal, S. I. Miller, one of the incorporators, being the former owner of the elevator.

Brushvale, Minn.—Herbert Worner's elevator here burned on Aug. 26, shortly after noon; loss, several thousand dollars; fully insured. Altho the fire, which was thot to have started in a compartment of the engine room, was discovered at once, the building was so dry that it was impossible to save it. For a while it looked as tho the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, about 100 feet away, would go too, but it was saved by hard work. Fortunately the elevator contained but 3,000 or 4,000 bus. of wheat, as several cars had just been loaded. Mr. Worner had bot the elevator a short time ago and had made a number of improvements.

DULUTH LETTER

The Chamber of Commerce memberships of Carlisle Hastings (deceased), of F. M. Crosby, Jr., and P. S. Larcoski have been transferred. J. A. Bennison is a new member.

E. M. Gemmel, chairman of the board of directors and superintendent of the Consolidated Elevtr. Co. for 37 years, died unexpectedly recently. He was well and favorably known among the grain trade of this territory.

Hamilton Cook is now associated with the Hallet & Carey Co., in the cash grain department of the Duluth office. He was formerly with Gregory, Cook & Co., recently dissolved.

Carl Wenzel, buyer for the Consolidated Elevtr. Co., and associated with the Board of Trade for 36 years, died, on Sept. 7, at his home in this city, quite unexpectedly, at the age of 60 years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

On Oct. 2 the Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual election of officers.

Among the new members of the Chamber of Commerce is Ralph A. Schuster, of Rosenbaum Bros., of Chicago.

A fireproof warehouse, 100 x 30 feet, is under construction by the Ralston Purina Co. at its plant in this city.

The new firm of the Midland Hay & Feed Co. has started business in the Corn Exchange, with W. T. Chapman as manager.

W. H. Lawler, state weigher of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, is in a Minneapolis hospital suffering from a broken back which he sustained when the door of a grain car fell on him while he was at work at the Pioneer Steel Elevtr.

Altho it was reported in the daily press that the W. P. Devereux Co. would rebuild its elevator recently burned, E. F. Carlston, vice-pres., W. P. Devereux Co., writes: "We have not yet decided whether or not to rebuild, and probably will do nothing before spring."

T. W. Hall, vice-pres. and general manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co., has resigned, effective Oct. 1, after having spent 47 years in the grain business. George K. Labatt will take his place; J. W. Farnham will become treas. of the company; H. E. Miller, sec'y, and F. A. Gannon, ass't treas.

The National Foods Corp. (a Delaware corp.) has been formed by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. interests for the purpose of acquiring the entire interests of the Continental Baking Corp. (said to be 75% of the common stock) in the Commander-Larabee Corp. and its affiliated companies. Guy A. Thomas, who was for 34 years associated with the Washburn-Crosby Co., is chairman of the board of the new company, and Shreve M. Archer, pres. of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., is pres. The directors, in addition to the chairman and pres., are: Samuel Mairs and L. M. Lefingwell, of the Archer-Daniels Co.; C. T. Jaffray, pres. of the Soo R.R.; and A. M. Washburn. William H. Sudduth, whose health has not been the best for several years, and who has been pres. of the Commander-Larabee Corp. since the retirement of B. B. Sheffield, will retire. C. M. Hardenbergh will remain with the Commander-Larabee Corp. as vice-pres. of that company and affiliated companies, and will have general charge of manufacturing and production, besides looking after the company's wheat operations in the Northwest and Southwest under Messrs. Thomas' and Archer's supervision. R. W. Goodell, formerly of the King Midas Mill Co., Minneapolis, has been made vice-pres. and general manager of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. at Kansas City. John C. Koster, now manager of the export department at Kansas City for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., has been transferred to Minneapolis, where he will have charge of the export business of the Commander-Larabee Corp. units. This new affiliation gives the Commander-Larabee Corp. access to 20,000,000 bus. of wheat storage instead of 10,000,000 as formerly, for its mills operated in the Northwest, Southwest and at Buffalo, with a total capacity of 31,150 barrels of flour per day. The new owners will take an active part in the management of the company's affairs.

MISSOURI

Fredericktown, Mo.—The Madison County Farmers Warehouse has had a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer installed.

DeWitt, Mo.—Crispin & Crispin's elevators here and at Miami Station (both in Carroll County) were bot recently by W. E. Miller at trustees' sale.

Marshfield, Mo.—The Producers Exchange has improved its equipment by the addition of a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Ladonia, Mo.—The Wm. Pollock Mill & Elevtr. Co., of Mexico, Mo., has leased the elevator at this place which has been operated until recently by Ferris & Smith and Geo. L. Ferris will be manager for the Pollock Co. The elevator had come into the hands of the liquidator of the Commercial Bank here, recently closed, and the lease was made thru the liquidator of the bank.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Board of Trade recently presented P. Connor a trunk upon his retirement from the Weather Bureau.

The Hogan Millfeed Co., whose plant here burned last month, has just started operations in the defunct Davidson Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s plant in North Kansas City, which has recently been remodeled for the Hogan Co.

The Southland Cottonseed Products Co. has completed the transfer of equipment and machinery from its North Kansas City plant to the old Zenith Mill, recently purchased as reported in the July 23 Journal. The new plant will employ about 30 men in day and night shifts.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Among applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange is Gustave Eisemann.

J. B. Horton & Co. is out of business, Mr. Horton having accepted a position with the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the Aug. 13 Journal.

Arden Gray and William C. Engle, both of whom were formerly connected with the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., of this city, are now associated with the Grain Stabilization Corp. at Chicago.

Daniel S. Mullally has succeeded Pete Nelson in charge of coarse grain sales here for the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., Mr. Nelson having taken a position with the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Chicago.

The Farr Co., Inc., with headquarters at Denver, Colo., recently formed by the merger of three large bean companies of the West, as reported in the Aug. 27 Journal, has taken an entire floor of the Cupples Bldg. in this city and will make St. Louis a large distributing center for its products. The company has made warehouse connections with the Howland Warehouse Co. at Cupples Station, this city.

MONTANA

Richey, Mont.—Repairs have been made on the Smith Tyner Co.'s elevator here. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Oswego, Mont.—The elevator at this point owned by Smith & Tyner was recently repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Belt, Mont.—Howard McDonald, of Cascade, recently bot the flour mill, which has been operated here in connection with the farmers' elevator, and will operate it in the future on a custom basis.

Great Falls, Mont.—W. T. Greely, former head of the Greely Elevtr. Co. [whose 14 elevators were purchased by the Chouteau County Farmers Co., as reported in the Sept. 10 Journal], is the new manager of the co-operative. We are affiliated with the Northwest Grain Ass'n of Minneapolis.—Chouteau County Farmers Co.

Red Lodge, Mont.—The Montana-Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator was struck by lightning at noon, Sept. 11, the resultant fire was believed extinguished, but at 4:30 a. m. the next morning the elevator burst into flames and was badly damaged. It contained 120,000 bus. of barley, 40,000 of oats and 1,000 bus. of wheat, all of which was either burned or water-soaked.

Oswego, Mont.—Farmers Union members and other farmers have set up their organization with 100% support from the south country. Name of elevator is to be Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. It is too late to build this fall as the crop is nearly all harvested. Will complete arrangements in the spring of 1931. Have made special shipping arrangements this fall to Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.—Farmers Union Elevtr. Co.

Lewistown, Mont.—The state grain laboratory here was closed on Sept. 1, on recommendation of the commissioner of agriculture. The principal mill of this laboratory was the Judith Mill, now insolvent.

NEBRASKA

Lodgepole, Neb.—Lightning protection has been installed at the Smith Elvtr. here.

Western, Neb.—The Western Elvtr. Ass'n has put in lightning protection at its elevator.

Ogallala, Neb.—Feltz, Labart & Smolzck have protected their elevator against lightning.

Franklin, Neb.—Lightning protection has been provided for Oscar C. Thomas' elevator here.

Sidney, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been protected against lightning.

Dalton, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been provided with lightning protection.

Friend, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. has provided lightning protection for its elevator.

Palisade, Neb.—The Palisade Equity Exchange has provided lightning protection for its elevator.

David City, Neb.—The A. E. Etting Roller Mills have installed a 50-h.p. Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Milford, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has been protected against lightning.

Morrill, Neb.—John R. Jirton has installed a York Truck Lift, furnished by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Stamford, Neb.—We added 8,000 bus. more storage to our elevator this June.—Stamford Elvtr. Co., Ray L. Martin, agt.

Alliance, Neb.—Fire reported as of electrical origin slightly damaged the equipment in the plant of George Neuswanger recently.

Cambridge, Neb.—I. C. Miller, pres. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has purchased a Wonder Grain Cleaner from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Byron, Neb.—A new leg belt, high speed cups and other new equipment have been installed by the Byron Farmers Elvtr. Co., the equipment being purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Sidney, Neb.—Rocky Mountain Grain Co. is building a new 16x50 feet iron-clad warehouse and is making changes and improvements around the elevator. W. H. Cramer Const. Co. is doing the work.

Dix, Neb.—M. T. Frederick Grain Co. is raising the cupola of its elevator 12 feet, installing two new motors, a Winter Universal Head Drive and making other repairs. W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has the contract.

Shubert, Neb.—One of the oldest landmarks of this place, known as the old Heacock Elvtr., burned late in August. It had not been used as an elevator for several years. It was owned by Shubert Bros., who were using it for the storage of orchard supplies.

Superior, Neb.—William Loudon, who was one of the leading grain shippers of the United States in the late '80's, with headquarters at Omaha, died at Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 3, at the age of 81 years. He is said to have founded and named the city of Superior in 1873.

Nebraska City, Neb.—In further reference to the report of last spring that the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., of Omaha, contemplated enlargement of its elevator here, that company writes, "We will not build any addition this season. Awaiting developments of new rate structure as proposed by I. C. C."

Omaha, Neb.—New members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n during August were the E. S. Young Lbr. & Grain Co., of Lyman, and Edwin Grueber, manager of the Byron Farmers Elvtr., of Byron. The goal of the ass'n is 100 new members by the close of the year. "Every member get a new one" is the working motto.

Omaha, Neb.—Relative to the possibility of the Missouri Pacific constructing a grain elevator in the vicinity of Omaha, this project has been indefinitely postponed.—E. A. Hadley, chief engineer, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., St. Louis. [In March this company reported the possibility of its constructing an elevator near Omaha.]

Omaha, Neb.—A motion has been filed in district court by the Omaha Grain Exchange, thru its attorneys, asking that certain paragraphs be stricken from an injunction suit filed late in July by the attorney-general, seeking to prevent the exchange from levying an inspection charge on grain shipped thru it. That non-members are being discriminated against and subjected to unnecessary expense is alleged in the injunction suit, but officials of the exchange point to the greatest grain receipts in its history this summer as a proof that the system is satisfactory to shippers.

NEW MEXICO

Anthony, N. M.—The Reaves Milling Co. has added a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer to its elevator equipment.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Mail addressed to Clark & Richardson, Inc., this city, is returned marked, "Moved, left no address."

Northampton, Mass.—Milton A. Holmes, feed dealer of this place, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities placed at \$35,167 and assets at \$21,723.

Newport, R. I.—The MacKenzie & Winslow Co., an old, established company, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000, having 200 shares common at \$100 each; incorporators: A. T. Lewis, Wm. E. O'Donnell and J. R. Haire; to deal in hay, grain, feed, etc.

Boston, Mass.—A report on the proposed project of erecting a state-owned elevator here to handle export grain, is to be made by the Port Authority to the state legislature by Dec. 15. The maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce started this ball rolling last spring, when it recommended construction of such an elevator, as reported in the Mar. 26 Journal. Later the matter was brot up before the legislative com'te on metropolitan affairs, which acted favorably on the recommendation.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Barre, Vt.—For-All Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Ray F. Sargent, D. C. Davis, Adolph G. May.

NEW YORK

Deposit, N. Y.—William L. Beel, vice-pres. and general manager of the Delaware Mills, Inc., feed manufacturers, has resigned to go into other business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Foreclosure proceedings against the Superior Forwarding Co. have been brot by the M. & T. Trust Co., which holds a \$2,100,000 mortgage on the former's Superior Elvtr. here, which will be operated under receivership until the financial difficulties are straightened out.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Regarding our construction program, all our blue prints and plans are completed but our actual building was not begun this spring, as we had planned to do, due to general conditions, and I am unable to state definitely when this will take place.—Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., J. E. Musgrave, vice-pres.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Whitman Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Paul Whitman, Ruth V. Whitman and Milton E. Vogel; to deal in grain, wheat, corn, rye, etc.

Memberships in the Produce Exchange are selling for \$6,500, which is \$700 less than the price during the latter part of August. Associate memberships are selling at from \$3,000 to \$3,300, which is from \$100 to \$200 more than late in August.

Frank B. Stoddard, John Allsop and George S. Milnor, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., have been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange. George Bingham and I. J. Sherman are applicants for membership.

The explosion in the floating grain elevator "America" owned and operated by the International Elevating Co., of New York, occurring at Tompkinsville recently as reported in the Journal Sept. 10, page 307, was not one of dust, but a puff due to carbon deposits igniting in the stack of the diesel oil engine. There was no damage to grain and no damage of any consequence to the elevator, reports Laurel Duval, chief inspector of the Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bathgate, N. D.—The Bathgate Grain Co. has bot out the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Hatton, N. D.—The Hatton Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a new feed and seed house.

Rolette, N. D.—The Wheat Growers Warehouse Co. has bot out the Rolette Grain Co.

Pleasant Lake, N. D.—Friction in clutch in lower part of elevator of the Kellogg Commission Co. caused slight fire damage on Sept. 2.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Equipment is being installed at the State Mill & Elvtr. here that will permit use of lignite coal exclusively in the operation of the mill.

Stanley, N. D.—The plant of the Arnold Grain Co. here has been leased for two years by the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co., recently organized by farmers of this county.

Willow City, N. D.—Repairs were made on the Great Western Grain Co. elvtr. here. New motors and head drives were a part of the new equipment. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Pickardville, N. D.—The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n has bot the Pickardville Grain Co.'s elvtr. and has retained Paul H. Raugust, manager of the house for several years, as buyer.

Medina, N. D.—George M. Scott, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Bathgate (recently sold) during the past year, is the new manager of the Medina Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house here.

Taft (Hillsboro p. o.), N. D.—A. T. Overmoe, formerly with the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., at Hillsboro, has been appointed manager of the Eldorado Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elvtr. here, succeeding J. A. Nelson.

McArthur, N. D.—The old Monarch Elvtr. at this station has been wrecked and shipped to another point for rebuilding. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Eldon-West Bay Local of the Farmers Union has bot the McGlenn feed mill and elevator here, retaining the former owner, Charles McGlenn, as buyer. Plans for purchasing an elevator or building one had been under way for several months.

Blabon, N. D.—A press report several weeks ago to the effect that H. A. Burner, grain buyer for the Imperial Elvtr. Co. at this place, had taken his own life, was erroneous in that the Imperial Co. has no elevator at Blabon and also in that Mr. Burner was not employed by that company.

St. Thomas, N. D.—The Whelan Elvtr. here, operated by T. E. and Louis Whelan, has recently been completely covered with galvanized sheeting. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a beacon light on top of the elevator, should aviation activities be started in this community. The painted aviation direction signs have already been put on the roof.

Buxton, N. D.—The elevator of Buxton Farmers Elvtr. Co., believed to be the oldest farmers' elevator company in this state, having been in continuous operation for 31 years, has been sold to a newly formed organization, known as the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., and Ed Lerum, manager during the entire life of the old company, is retiring. A. M. Ringham, formerly agent for the Cargill Elvtr. Co. here, has taken the management of the new company.

OHIO

South Charleston, O.—Dewey Bros. are installing a Sidney Hammer Mill Feeder.

Ridgeville Corners, O.—Fred Otte & Son recently installed a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Lindsey, O.—At the Farmers Mercantile Elvtr. Co.'s elevator a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer has been installed.

Ney, O.—The Myers Hay & Grain Co. has awarded the machinery contract for its new feed plant to the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

North Baltimore, O.—On Aug. 6 I sold my business to the North Baltimore Grain Co. [whose elevator burned in July].—F. Kalmbach.

Urbana, O.—The elevator here owned by James Marby and John Linville burned recently. It is thot to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, \$15,000.

Toledo, O.—George Forrester has become associated with J. F. Zahm & Co., grain, of this city. He was formerly with the Emery Thierwechter Co., of Oak Harbor, O.

Bradner, O.—The Bradner Milling Co., which does custom grinding and carries a full line of feeds, has reopened under new management, Vere Peoples being manager.

McComb, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Elvtr. Managers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in the new warehouse of the McComb Co-op. Co., this city, on Sept. 8. The general public was invited, especially farmers.

Cincinnati, O.—John DeMolet has been appointed receiver for the Scholl Grain Co., of this city. Altho the company's assets are estimated at \$130,000 and liabilities but \$75,000, creditors were pressing for the payment of a total of about \$33,000.

Columbus, O.—Dissolution of a successor company to the Frank T. Rutherford Co., grain and stock brokers, has been announced by creditors. Don R. McGill, trustee in bankruptcy, was pres. of the successor firm. A 50% dividend has been paid to creditors of the defunct company.

Columbus, O.—The annual fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Deshler Hotel, Columbus, on Oct. 28, starting with a luncheon at 12 o'clock noon, the meeting following immediately after. We expect to have the governor of the state, as well as some of his drouth relief com'ite, with us, also other prominent speakers.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Westboro, O.—The old mill here, the main business of which for the last few years has been feed grinding, owned by J. F. Lewis, burned Sept. 10; loss, \$4,000; partly insured. Mr. Lewis is undecided about rebuilding.

Cincinnati, O.—After being in the grain business successfully for 29 years, I am retiring and also sold all my interests in other companies. The situation as far as grain is concerned is rather deplorable at this particular time, having the Government as a competitor. When the situation clears itself, and the future looks more promising I may again establish myself with my first love, the grain business.—F. J. Currus, Currus Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—The local office of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., was closed on Sept. 13.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., have closed their office in this city.

Billings, Okla.—The office building of William Hayton & Son was damaged by windstorm on Sept. 5.

Cheyenne, Okla.—The west elevator of W. L. Chalfant Grain Co. has been installed with lightning protection.

Billings, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator, warehouse, and office of the Billings Grain & Supply Co. on Sept. 5.

Tulsa, Okla.—O. Barton Willoughby, manager of the Uhlmann Grain Co.'s offices at Ponca City, has been transferred to this city, where he assumed charge of the company's office on Sept. 8.

Enid, Okla.—All of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs., with the exception of those at Walters and Chattanooga, Okla., have been provided with lightning protection, and those two will be so equipped later.

Ninnekah, Okla.—W. W. Brunskill, owner of the elevator here that burned in July, writes: "I will not rebuild on account of the drouth. Am now located at Fletcher, Okla., in the flour, grain and feed business."

Castle, Okla.—The Arbriester Gin & Feed Mill Co. has completed the erection of a new feed mill here, equipped with up-to-date electric machinery. Poultry and stock feeds of all kinds are carried. Bruce Kidd is the manager.

Okemah, Okla.—The Okemah Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was badly damaged by fire at 10:30 p. m., Sept. 9; loss to building about \$2,000; insured. Several hundred bus. of seed, hay, oats and corn was damaged. B. B. Benson is owner and manager.

Ponca City, Okla.—R. B. SeEVERS, formerly associated with the Fenner & Beane Co. here, has been appointed manager of the Uhlmann Grain Co.'s offices in this city, succeeding O. Barton Willoughby, who has been transferred by the company to its offices in Tulsa.

Welch, Okla.—John Schenk has sold his elevator and grain business here, which he has conducted for several years, to James Ruark, of the Ruark Ranch, two miles from here, who will manage the business himself. Mr. Schenk's health has not been good for two years.

Enid, Okla.—Smoke coming from the headhouse of the Washburn-Crosby elevator (operating as the General Grain Co.) at 7:30 p. m., on Sept. 3, caused a fire alarm, but investigation showed that the smoke was caused by an overheated motor in the elevator. No damage was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sumner, Wash.—Ralph B. Weaver has purchased S. W. Staats' interest in the Sumner Grain & Milling Co.

Longview, Wash.—It is said that 300,000 bus. of Federal Farm Board wheat are now stored in the elevators of the Longview Grain & Elvtr. Co. here, the capacity of which is 350,000 bus.

Rupert, Ida.—D. L. Carlson, of the D. L. Carlson Coal & Seed Co., of this city, has bot from R. B. Turner the former S. J. Hawkins (deceased) grain and elevator plant, one of the pioneer plants of the kind of this place, for the use of the Carlson Co.

Salem, Ore.—Reconstruction of the building leased by the Cherry City Milling Co. and that burned late in August, will be started immediately by the owners, W. T. Jenks and H. S. Gile. It is not known whether the milling company will lease it again. It is reported that indications pointing to incendiarism were found at the time of the fire.

Shelley, Ida.—The Midland Elvtrs. Co. has taken over the big Shelley Mill & Elvtr. which has been closed for some time, has remodeled it, installed an air truck and wagon dump and new 15-ton scales, appointed L. G. McGrath as the new manager and re-opened the plant. Mr. McGrath has been assistant manager at Idaho Falls for the past five years.

Plaza, Wash.—The Plaza Farmers Union's elevator here burned at 2 o'clock in the morning, Sept. 9; loss, \$65,000, including wheat valued at \$50,000; insured. It is believed that lightning struck the elevator in the afternoon and that the fire smoldered for hours before breaking out. Two adjoining warehouses, containing nearly 130,000 bus. of sacked wheat were not damaged, due to the efforts of firemen. It is reported that the elevator will probably be rebuilt in the spring.

Wendell, Ida.—The Wendell Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator [replacing the one burned early in the year] has a capacity of 40,000 bus. and is constructed of coast fir, 2x6 cribbing, and entirely covered with heavy galvanized iron. The elevator, which is one of the most modern and up-to-date country elevators in southern Idaho, is equipped with a Hall Distributor and Richardson Automatic Hopper Scale. It has an elevating capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour. The Strong-Scott Automatic Air Lift is used for the dump. In addition to the elevator proper a large feed and seed warehouse is equipped with two clipper cleaners for cleaning grain and seed. A No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill and two stands of grain rollers have been installed in order to properly take care of the trade. The elevator is owned by the Alquist Produce Co. but operated under the name of the Wendell Elvtr. Co.—Alquist Produce Co. (Buhl, Ida.)

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—New members of the Commercial Exchange include Fred S. Griffin and John C. Morris.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Central Elvtr. has been razed by the Pennsylvania R. R. in order to make extensions and will not be rebuilt.

Wellsboro, Pa.—The Larrowe Milling Co., of Detroit, Mich., has completed a 40x80 foot unit of the new plant under construction at this point, which will include a feed mill. Frank Bakers is the local manager.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bradley, S. D.—The Tenney Co. has had repairs made on its elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Randall, S. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Elvtr. Co. has made some repairs on its elevator here.

Barnard, S. D.—The Barnard Grain & Coal Co. had the V. M. Zweber Co. make some repairs on its elevator.

Mission Hill, S. D.—Lightning damaged one of the elevators of the Farmers Union Co-op. ass'n on Sept. 1.

Willow Lake, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has purchased two Strong-Scott Air Dumps to replace its old ones.

Hillsview, S. D.—Repairs on the elevator of the Hillsview Elvtr. Co. have recently been made by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Hecla, S. D.—A new boot tank is being installed here along with other repairs for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota will be held at Aberdeen, Dec. 9-10-11. Headquarters, Ward Hotel.—H. A. Olson, sec'y, Sioux Falls.

Humboldt, S. D.—Jim McDonnell is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding R. E. Dana, who plans to enter the newspaper field. Mr. McDonnell has been second man at the elevator for about 10 years.

Manchester, S. D.—The Manchester Grain Co. is installing a feed mill at its elevator, using a 24-in. Munson Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors. All the equipment was furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.—C. H. Townsend.

Roswell, S. D.—The cause of the recent fire at my elevator is unknown; loss on building, \$8,000; insurance on building \$5,000. The elevator was known as the Roswell Farmers Elvtr. Co. Will not rebuild. This fire leaves one elevator here, owned by the Hoese & Lueth Grain Co.—Anton Linster.

Flandreau, S. D.—S. P. Carr has acquired the site formerly owned by J. C. Aarness, who lost his feed plant by fire in July, and will build an up-to-date feed plant. He has purchased through the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. a 27-in. Munson Attrition Mill with two 30-h.p. motors, scale and Strong-Scott Air Dump. The equipment for the complete plant was furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.—C. H. Townsend.

SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—The Cosby-Hodges Milling Co. is installing another feed mill, with collector and double sacker.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Piedmont Feed Mills plans erecting a warehouse addition to its plant here either this fall or early spring. The company has a capacity of 125 tons of feed daily.

Stuarts Draft, Va.—The Stuarts Draft Milling Co. is changing from a partnership to a corporation with a view to enlarging storage room and building more tile grain bins in the near future; however, no material will be purchased until 1931.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—New members of the Merchants Exchange include E. T. Allen and Allied Mills, Inc.

Memphis, Tenn.—The International Sugar Feed Co.'s plant, which includes an elevator, was damaged by fire, late in August; loss, mostly to grain, \$100,000; insurance carried. The fire, which was discovered at 6:30 a. m. by the night crew after it had smoldered for hours, was believed to have started in the poultry feed department and to have been caused by belts rubbing together. Approximately 115,000 bus. of grain was either burned or damaged by water, tho some of it could be salvaged. Damage to the concrete building itself was slight.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Model Mill Co., Inc., in referring to their contemplated construction of a concrete elevator, feed mill and warehouse (reported in the May 14 Journal), says: "These improvements have been held in abeyance. We are not at this time in position to say when they will be undertaken."

TEXAS

Farwell, Tex.—The Dycus Commission Co. has installed feed grinding machinery operated by a gas engine.

Happy, Tex.—H. M. Baggary, who has been with the Toles Grain Co., of this place, is now with me.—P. J. Neff.

McKinney, Tex.—Jim B. Goodner, grain and coal dealer, has erected a 6,000-bu. corn storage house. He also has a feed mill.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Killingsworth Grain Co.'s warehouses and corn shellers burned on Sept. 1; loss, \$35,000; partly insured. Immediate rebuilding is planned.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—A drouth relief corp. has been organized here, having a capital stock of \$50,000, for the relief of farmers in this area of the state. Frank Kell, prominent grain dealer and miller, is a member.

Texas City, Tex.—Regarding grain elevator improvements at Texas City, this matter has been indefinitely deferred.—H. J. Mike-ska, gen'l mgr., Texas City Terminal Railway Co. [Last spring it was reported that the above railroad company had recommended enlarging the elevator facilities this year, as reported in the Mar. 12 Journal.]

Ft. Worth, Tex.—James E. Bennett & Co., with other exchange members, are moving their local office to the Fair Bldg. The company will have desk space on the trading floor as before, furnishing quotations for the exchange, but will also have an additional branch office for customers, such as is maintained at many other points thruout the country.

Temple, Tex.—The baling room (a wooden structure) at the Wendland Grain Co.'s plant burned on Aug. 28, at 7:30 a. m.; loss, about \$1,800 to building and equipment; the building was not insured. The fire, which was tho't to have been caused by a short circuit in the electric wiring, did not interfere with the operation of the plant. The building will be rebuilt at an early date.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Ft. Worth Grain Exchange will move into new quarters in the recently finished 19-story building erected expressly for grain and allied firms, on Sept. 27. The building will be known as the Grain Exchange Bldg. The exchange trading floor will be on the top floor, occupying a space 50x81 feet. Wire houses, the state inspection department and directors' room of the exchange will occupy the remainder of the floor.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Tillery Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

J. S. Bache & Co.
Grain and Cotton Futures

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Kimbell Milling Co., Inc.
Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.
Brokerage and Consignments

Dallas, Tex.—W. J. Lawther has recently been elected a director of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n to fill a vacancy on the board.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The Landa Industries, consisting of grain elevators, cottonseed oil mill, flour mill, corn shelling plant and mixed feed plant, will be sold for the benefit of creditors under bankruptcy proceedings. Last February this company was reported as having filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and several months later its mill and elevator were said to be operating under a trustee pending a petition, then before the court, for holding a public auction. M. Coppard, of San Antonio, Tex., is trustee.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah—The Husler Flour Mills were very slightly damaged by fire on Sept. 11; loss, \$50 to plant and \$500 to contents.

WISCONSIN

Knapp, Wis.—The Knapp Co-op. Exchange Elvtr. burned on Sept. 4.

Merrill, Wis.—A hammer mill has been installed at the Farmers Feed Store here.

Auburndale, Wis.—Gotz Bros.' feed mill and warehouse burned recently; loss, \$12,000.

Dresser Junction, Wis.—A. J. Hayman has bot the feed mill and feed store of E. Olson and J. Johnson.

Elmwood, Wis.—The Elmwood Lbr. & Grain Co. is installing a new feed mill and mixing machine.

Helenville, Wis.—New equipment has been installed and the building remodeled at the Haug-Braun Lbr. Co.'s grist mill here.

Weyauwega, Wis.—The plant of the Weyauwega Milling Co. is being equipped thruout with electricity, which is displacing the former waterpower.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the Chamber of Commerce voted 97 to 2 in favor of the rules and regulations governing the new stock exchange, which is, by that action, now assured.

Appleton, Wis.—The E. Liethen Grain Co., of this city, has applied to the Wisconsin Railroad Commission for a permit to float a bond issue of \$30,000, first mortgage bonds, bearing interest of 6%.

Martintown, Wis.—The Martintown Feed Mill burned late in August at 3:30 a. m.; loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$800. Two men were slightly injured at the fire, which was believed to have been caused by combustion in the stored feeds.

Strum, Wis.—Ed Thomasgaard has been chosen manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding August Pederson, who has resigned after being manager for three years. Installation of a new feed grinding mill is contemplated by the company.

Richford (r. d. from Coloma), Wis.—The grist mill here owned and operated by Louis Sultze came near to being totally wrecked recently as a result of the water undermining the foundation of the flume and one corner of the mill. The flume, which was built of re-inforced concrete and when completed was considered perfect in every way, is completely wrecked, and one corner of the building, totaling 20 feet and extending to the roof, fell out and the cement blocks composing it tumbled in all directions.

Superior, Wis.—The proposed expansion of grain storage facilities here by the Cargill Grain Co. that was postponed when the company decided to erect the Omaha elevator, is reported again as being contemplated and it is said that work will probably be started this fall. The Cargill Co. and the Northern Pacific Railway have petitioned the Superior city council to vacate a portion of Hollingshead Ave. on the East End bay front, now under water, as the Cargill Co. desires to erect concrete grain tanks on the property. The petition was referred to the Superior Harbor Commission.

The Farm Board as It Affects the Grain and Feed Dealers

Address by Chas. Quinn, sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O., before Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

The Farm Relief Bill is absolutely the worst measure ever passed by this government in peace times. There's no use denouncing Hoover, Legge or Hyde, now; it's too late. Now is the time to discuss it on an economic basis.

Admit Inability to Supplant Grain Dealers.—Everything has its compensations, fortunately, and the grain trade has gained one thing out of this farm relief mess, and that is that the farm racketeers no longer clamour about the grain men being robbers and leeches,—they now admit their complete inability to supplant the present grain trade structure with anything better.

Even Aaron Sapiro, the father and prophet of co-operation, admits they cannot hope to replace the present grain trade structure, adding that there are no economies to be gained in replacing it. The present system of the physical handling of grain has his O. K.

And Legge said at Kansas City that he could not work out a new system of marketing grain whereby there would be more revenue flowing to the farmers.

So that leaves two things as possibly responsible for the present conditions of the ruralist, either the tariff or the surplus. But free-trade England has as severe an agrarian problem as we, so the tariff cannot be responsible.

Hoover will never sign any equalization measure; and the debenture plan will likewise fall equally flat in accomplishing the desired end. It would, on the contrary, clean out the treasury. Wheat and cotton alone would take out \$280,000,000 a year and neither Mellon or Hyde would tolerate such a set-up. It would virtually amount to taking money out of the Treasury of the United States before it gets there.

Buying grain companies is evolving nothing new. Hoover believes in futures trading, so he wouldn't abolish that. That would be damaging to the producers. Nothing he has done or can do will add 1c to the value of the products the farmer produces. Even Simpleton Legge knows only too well that buying grain and selling it in competition with regular trade channels doesn't aid one iota.

Buying up the surplus doesn't help, either. Its the burying of the corpse that's troubling the Farm Board for having done just such an unwise thing.

The hoarding policy has been a failure all thru history. A surplus is always consumed AT A PRICE! This is caused by hand-to-mouth buying, substitution, and a watchful waiting policy of buyers waiting to buy at their own price.

The reduction in acreage policy is the last card Legge has to play. If this doesn't win then he's lost. Even if it were successful it would only place wheat back on a domestic basis up to the height of the tariff wall, and then acreage would be substantially increased and the cycle would start at the bottom again.

Dumping is impossible. Thirty-two other nations have already slapped reprisals at the United States to prevent any attempt to "dump" their wheat. This would immediately kill all of our foreign trade, and other industries would not stand for this.

So pools, supported by public funds, today have caused foreign tariffs against American wheat ranging from rigid grinding restrictions and duties of from 73c to \$1.07.

Yet, when England tried to hold us up on rubber with their supposed monopoly, Hoover was the first one to protest, and steps immediately taken killed the monopoly. It's surprising he is not smart enough to see he's trying to do the same thing. Of course he made a lot of campaign promises he feels he must go through the motion of keeping, anyhow, which explains many of his moves.

The Atlantic Monthly for April carried a story stating that Legge and Hyde were playing their last card (and it wasn't a trump card either) in clamoring for reduced acreage. If they can not accomplish it then the act can not help. Of course Legge's company, the International Harvester Co., wants acreage reduced in this company to help their highly paid high-pressure salesmen to sell foreigners their farm equipment at a handsome commission. This equipment will go to raise crops that will ultimately go into competition with the product of American farmers.

It is impossible to get producers to agree to reduce acreage. And no fair basis could be arrived at to accomplish such ends, since there is a very large variation in production costs.

But even acreage reduction would not accomplish the desired results, as producers would then cultivate only their best acres, would fertilize and farm intensively, and then they'd be right back from where they started. And then there would be the tremendous item of administering such a program, which would be prohibitive, according to one of the country's leading economists.

Pool Payments too Small.—The Saskatchewan Pool will pay this year at Fort William some 70c a bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat. The least freight rate on this is 18c. On top of this there is a deduction of 5c a bushel for handling wagonloads of grain and 2½c a bushel for handling truckloads of grain. And so the scale paid the farmer is very low. For No. 4 wheat they pay 41c, No. 5, 31c, and feed wheat, 15c, on an 18c freight rate. So the Canadian farmer must feel very friendly towards them.

The Canadian Pool has not paid the last installment yet on the 1928 crop, nor the second installment on the 1929 crop, and it probably will not.

But our Department of Agriculture has not helped our farmers much more than these pools. Out in the Pacific Northwest there is from 45 to 50 per cent of the 1929 wheat crop still in farmers' hands, just because Legge and the department told them to hold for higher prices.

Leading grain men of the country have no doubt that grain prices would be from 20 to 40 cents higher right now if the Farm Board had not interfered and the surplus had been moved. No one will do anything now with the Farm Board bugaboo standing over them.

The natural law of supply and demand has been artificially suspended, and no good accomplished thereby.

The grain dealer has had the brunt of all present day attacks saddled on him, yet the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture shows that the grain dealer gets an average of two cents out of every dollar going for bread. They all get more than the grain dealer.

The federal government is now loaning money on 22 agricultural commodities, according to testimony given before a recent meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Why the Farm Board even lent money to a group of farmers around Traverse City, Mich., to build a cherry canning factory. Such a policy is affecting all business.

When wheat was around \$1.17 Legge felt there was an emergency, he testified on several previous instances; yet when wheat got to around 85c he didn't feel there was any emergency. The reason is he got his fingers badly burnt the first time.

There's only one solution to it all, and that is that the high cost (or marginal) producer has to go out of business.

New Members Crowding Into Superintendents Society

According to late advices, Superintendents from all over the country are applying for membership in the newly organized Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. Those eligible for associate membership are running the "regulars" a close second.

New members are the following: W. E. Coufield, superintendent of the St. Paul A. & B. and the Minnesota Elevators, Chicago; W. J. Wilkinson, superintendent of the Girard Point Grain Elevator, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur C. Benson, superintendent of the Texas City (Tex.) Ry. Co. Elevator; Arvid Anderson, superintendent of the Illinois Central Elevator, Omaha, Neb.; Herbert H. Gear, superintendent of elevators, Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia.; Jeremiah F. Mahoney, superintendent of the Port Richmond Grain Elevator, Philadelphia, Pa.; O. J. Knoebel, superintendent, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; John M. Baer, Fumigation Engineering Co., Chicago; B. I. Weller, Weller Metal Products Co., Chicago; P. C. Miller, Cyclone Blow Pipe Co., Chicago; G. E. Carlstrand, vice-president M. A. Long Co. (in charge of grain elevator department), Baltimore, Md.; and Jos. A. Schmitz, chief weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade.

Double Loading Spouts Load Grain Evenly

So much disappointing grading of shipments has resulted from uneven loading of cars that old mother necessity has again been busy inventing country elevator equipment in hope of finding permanent relief. The result is a double loading spout that empties grain into both ends of a car at the same time just as at the terminal elevators and practically obviates the necessity for trimming.

The double loading spout herewith illustrated is on the plant of the Perryton Equity Exchange at Huntoon, Tex., and is the result of careful thought on the part of J. H. Woodward, general manager for the company; T. R. Shirley, local manager, and the millwright who looks after their repairs. The plants at Twitchell and Huntoon have been fitted with double loading spouts. The house at Huntoon has a 17,000 bu. annex, recently completed, and this, as well as the main house has been so equipped.

In the case of the Perryton Equity Exchange, a hopper has been built under the hopper scale. This hopper has two openings in the bottom, one for each of the 8-inch well casings thru which the grain runs to the car. A board across the lower part of each of these openings cuts off about 3 inches of the opening. This makes the flow thru the spouts even, preventing the slugging.

One spout is led into each end of the car, both ends being loaded at the same time. Light stuff and chaff is pretty evenly dis-

tributed and the same grade of grain is put in each end of the car, regardless of which bin it comes from or whether it came from the top or bottom of a bin.

A contractor in Texas has developed a more complicated system for loading cars. He, too, uses a double loading spout, but the hopper below the automatic scale is fitted with baffle plates, so that the grain is thoroly mixed before it enters the spouts. and these baffle plates divide the grain so that exactly the same amount enters each loading spout. In some cases he uses two automatic scales, which dump into this hopper alternately.

The advantages of a double loading spout are elimination of excessive trimming, and relief from the grief resulting from having one grade of grain in one end and another in the other end of a car. Terminal market samplers get more representative samples, inspections are more accurate and the operator of the elevator with a double loading spout is better satisfied with the grading of his grain.

The terminal elevator operator attains the same result by placing a bifurcated spout on the end of his loading spout, so that one-half of the grain dropped from the cupola is diverted to the opposite ends of the car being loaded.

Several shipments of corn from Africa reached Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico, recently. Seven cargoes of over 5,000 tons each have been unloaded.



Double Loading Spouts on Elevator of Perryton Equity Exchange, Huntoon, Tex.

Protein Premiums

By C. F. Schnabel, chief chemist, Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept.

The average protein and the premium paid for 14 per cent protein wheat for the past seven years on No. 2 wheat have been:

Year	Av. Protein Per cent	Prem. of 14% over 11% Per Bu.
1923	12.45	\$0.16
1924	12.45	0.14 1/2
1925	13.00	0.06
1926	13.02	0.03 1/2
1927	12.27	0.24 1/2
1928	11.93	0.12
1929	12.25	0.06

Premiums will never again be as high as they were in 1927, in my opinion, because millers have learned to take advantage of the fluctuations and buy when the premiums are lowest. They also carry over all the high protein wheat they can get in years when premiums are low to use when premiums are high.

It is safe to say that every per cent of protein above 11% is worth at least 1c a bushel. In fact it never has been lower than this. Six years out of seven premiums have been more than 2c a bushel for each 1% above 11%. On this basis 14% protein wheat has brought from \$50 to \$100 a car, 13% wheat, \$30 to \$60, and 12% wheat, \$10 to \$30 more than wheat of equal grade testing 11% protein in the past seven years.

Insurance Notes

Putting in a fuse permitting the passage of three times the amount of current needed by motors or lights is an invitation for the electricity to leave the wiring at some weak point in the insulation. A quick and easy way to protect overfused circuits is to use "fuse reducers," without the expense of a change in switch, panel or switchboard equipment.

Winnipeg, Man.—Insurance rates on grain elevators and contents have been advanced 8 per cent. The increase became effective Sept. 1 among all members of the Western Canada Insurance Corp. Losses since Jan. 1 in this class of risks have been out of all proportions to other years. Approximately the rate is 90 cents per hundred, but this varies according to the fire-resisting quality of the premises involved, location and other considerations. A large proportion of the western Canada country elevators are of the type erected 20 years ago with the maximum of fire hazard. Those built in the past few years are quite modern and the cost of insurance is reduced substantially. One large Winnipeg company has paid losses since Jan. 1 aggregating \$400,000, but these risks are apportioned among numerous underwriting organizations.

Filling stations as a side line for grain elevators should not be installed in a make-shift manner. Grain dealers contemplating putting in equipment for the sale of gasoline can get reliable data on correct installation from the grain and mill mutual fire insurance companies. In one case the filling of the 1,000 gallon tank at the station forced gasoline vapor from the tank into the basement, where it exploded, killing three persons, at St. Ansgar, Ia. At a station in Mecklenburg County, Texas, the operator thought to improve (?) the plant by building a rest room that inclosed the vent pipe from the large gasoline storage tank so that vapors accumulated in the rest room. When a customer entered smoking a cigar an explosion occurred, blowing down the brick walls, and hurling the customer a considerable distance, sustaining injuries for which he recovered \$7,500 damages from the Texas Co.

Grain Carriers

Wheat movement over the Barge Canal from the Great Lakes to the seaboard during August aggregated 6,808,133 bushels, and it is estimated that the September total will exceed 7,000,000 bushels.

St. Louis, Mo.—Five stern wheeler steamers are lodged at the St. Louis wharf. A score of barges line the water front. All these vessels are held up because of reports that the lower Mississippi is not a navigable channel.

The annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League will be held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, Nov. 20 and 21. A meeting of the executive committee will be held November 18 and 19, at the same place. Reduced fares under the certificate plan, making the round trip $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the one-way rate, have been granted by the railroads.

Washington—The Canadian government will take up the St. Lawrence waterway project in November. Premier Bennett informed the state department in a note in response to one dispatched by this government by Hanford MacNider, the new United States minister to Canada. The American note suggested the appointment of commissions to formulate a treaty covering the project.

Construction of a new type welded steel barge of 200 tons capacity for operation in the Mississippi barge service of the Inland Waterways Corporation has been approved by Secretary of War Hurley. The boat is to cost about \$50,000, or about \$15,000 less than a riveted barge of the same dimensions. If the vessel proves satisfactory it is expected that orders will be placed for upward of 150 of the same type.

Toronto—Contract has been awarded for construction of the last lap of extension of Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. A 1,500-foot bridge will be built immediately over the Moose River and 50 miles of rail laid to tidewater at Moose Factory on James Bay. Completion of the railway will give the Province of Ontario a new northern outlet in an ocean port located about 550 miles directly north of Toronto, or about 700 miles from the provincial capital by railway.

The Chi., R. I. & P. plans to award contracts for the construction of a proposed new line from Vega, Tex., to a point near Forrest, N. Mex., about Oct. 1. The route, covering about eighty miles, is now being surveyed and efforts will be made to complete the line in time to handle next season's wheat harvest. A transportation outlet to a part of the Panhandle of Texas and northeastern New Mexico, which is now undergoing rapid agricultural development, will be given by the line.

Unheralded the great flight locks, 4, 5 and 6, and lock number 7 of the Welland Ship Canal were unofficially opened on September 10 when the flag-bedecked steamer Georgian of the Northwest Transportation Co. passed through the canal down-bound to Lake Ontario. Dredging is still being carried on in the southerly portion of the canal and the official opening is likely to take place next spring when navigation opens for the 1931 season. With seven locks used instead of twenty-six in the old canal, the time of passage between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario will be reduced from about sixteen hours to eight hours.

Taxes absorb 30 per cent of the rented farm's value in the fertile state of Iowa.

New Complaints

23756. Albers Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco, Calif., vs. S. P. Alleges that excess charges alleged to be due on shipments of cereals, Oakland to Wingfoot, Calif., are in violation of sections 1, 3 and 6 of act. Asks cease and desist order.

23809. Lake Charles Rice Milling Co. of Louisiana, Inc., Lake Charles, La., vs. Brimstone R. R. & Canal Co. et al. Rates and charges in violation sections 1, 2, 3 and 13 of act, **rough rice, clean rice, rice products, and rice by-products**, from Louisiana points and between points in Louisiana, Baton Rouge and New Orleans preferred. Asks same rates and transit privileges established in No. 17000, part 7, grain, 164 I. C. C. 619-822, and reparation.

23813. Arizona Seed and Floral Co. et al., Phoenix, Ariz., vs. Santa Fe et al. Unreasonable rates, **rye grass seed**, Albany and other Oregon points and San Francisco to Phoenix, Ariz. Ask rates and reparation.

The Grain Rate Decision

The recent decision of the I. C. C., docket 17000 part 7, apparently did not altogether please any one, for formal protests and requests for rehearing are being filed by various markets, some of the states, and by different associations as well as by the carriers. Asserting that the decision "might just as well have read that the Omaha Grain Exchange is hereby bottled up and the consuming territory, including the export business, is hereby turned over to the Kansas City market," the Omaha Grain Exchange has asked the commission to reopen portions of the case.

In the petition of the western railroads, the I. C. C., was charged with a failure to obey that part of the transportation act requiring it to prescribe rates that would yield a fair return, and alleged that the new rates would reduce their revenue \$20,000,000. In the southeastern railroad petition it was argued that carriers would encounter a \$14,000,000 reduction per year in net earnings as a result more particularly of the drop in grain rates suggested by the commission on traffic to New Orleans, to Mobile, and to Memphis.

The Mississippi valley railroads cited particularly the alleged lowering of rate schedules on St. Louis-New Orleans grain shipments entailed by the commission's decision. Their petition argued there would be "enormous losses to this group of carriers as a result of the establishment of the new grain rates."

The Idaho Railroad Commission has entered a protest and states that it has been seeking a reduction in rates on grain since 1923 and will continue to oppose any further delay. It recently objected to the railroads' request for an extension of time until Jan. 1, 1931, for publication of the new rates, but the extension was granted. The Commission now will oppose any attempt to set aside the order reducing rates.

After spending 80 million marks, of which probably 3 million has been lost, the German government has abandoned the attempt to support the price of rye and has ceased buying.

A Chicago newspaper of wide circulation advocates the conversion of grain lands into timber lands, declaring that the Farm Board's money lost in wheat speculation might have been better employed in encouraging the marginal farmers to grow timber, ignoring the fact that the long continued idleness of all sawmills testifies to the urgent demand (?) for more lumber.

I. C. C. Activities

In I. and S. 3432, out-of-line charges on grain from Kansas and Oklahoma to Kansas points, when transited at Hutchinson, the Commission found justified schedules proposing the cancellation of free out-of-line hauls on interstate movements of grain, from certain origins on respondent's lines in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to Cherryvale and Coffeyville, Kan., Joplin, Mo., and other destinations in Missouri and southeastern Kansas grouped therewith, and beyond, when transited at Hutchinson. The order of suspension has been vacated as of September 20 and the proceeding discontinued. The schedules, filed by the Santa Fe, were protested by the Hutchinson Board of Trade.

In I. and S. 3439 grain and related articles from Oklahoma to Louisiana and Alabama gulf ports, the proposed cancellation of joint through export and coastwise rates and routes in connection with the C., R. I. & P. on grain and related articles, in carloads, from certain origins in Oklahoma on the Panhandle & Santa Fe to Louisiana gulf ports and to Mobile, Ala., were found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered cancelled and proceeding discontinued.

Additional charges collected on carload shipments of grain from certain points in Indiana and Illinois, milled in transit at Milroy, Ind., and the products forwarded to Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, and destinations beyond, have been found applicable but unreasonable by the Commission, in 21885, Milroy Milling Co., Inc., vs. C. C. C. & St. L. Reparation has been awarded and a cease and desist order, effective on or before December 4, has been entered. Complainant alleged that the so-called penalty or out-of-route charges of 1.5 cents and 0.5 cents collected on carload shipments of grain from Tremont and Le Roy, Ill., Crawfordville and Covington, Ind., Chicago, Donovan, Iroquois, Wauponsee and Coster, Ill., Lafayette and Raub, Ind., East St. Louis, Loxa and Gays, Ill., Greencastle and Terre Haute, Ind., Chrisman, Edgar, Harrisburg and Mount Carmel, Ill., Vincennes, Ind., and other grain-shipping points on defendant's lines to Milroy, Ind., for transit and the products forwarded to Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, and destinations beyond, in addition to a milling-in-transit charge of 0.5 cents, were unreasonable, unduly prejudicial, and inapplicable.

In 23118 Jackson Traffic Bureau vs. A. G. S. et al., Examiner J. McChord recommends dismissal on finding not unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or unduly prejudicial transit rates on grain and grain products from Kansas City, and points in Kansas and Oklahoma to Jackson, Miss., shipped to points in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, and free back-haul on grain and its products afforded at New Orleans, La., on shipments of grain to New Orleans.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has won the first step in its efforts to secure from the railroads lower rates on grain products from Illinois and West Lake Michigan junctions shipped to destinations in central states, when milled at Minneapolis from grain originating in trans-Mississippi River territory.

In a proposed report submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission Sept. 17, Examiner T. P. Wilson recommended that the rates assailed by the Flour Mills Company, in a formal complaint filed with the Commission in Docket No. 2331, be found "unreasonable" and in certain cases inapplicable.

The millers of Poland, in anticipation of a shortage recently petitioned the Government for authority to import 50,000 tons (1,837,000 bushels) of wheat.

Bean Jobbers Hold Annual Confab

The 38th annual convention of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association was accompanied by inviting weather. Consequently many motored into Grand Rapids to swell the attendance to well over a hundred. The Pantlind Hotel was the center of all activity on Sept. 9 and 10.

Joe Frutchev of Saginaw, made his annual notorious convention dash, doing 131 miles in 130 minutes, according to his story. His wife, who accompanied him, would not affirm or deny the story.

Leaving the morning program open for visiting and gossiping among friends, as do the Bean Jobbers, stimulates contacts that an open afternoon schedule does not do. With the afternoon open many would drive home. And thus was this program thoughtfully arranged by the Program Committee, consisting of L. E. Osmer, Lansing; Gus C. Marotzke, Sebawaing; and Minor Walton, of Grand Rapids.

The program started with a luncheon in the Colonial Room, interspersed with orchestral offerings and entertainment features.

PRES. C. H. RUNCIMAN, Lowell, called the meeting to order, following the feast, and introduced

MINOR WALTON, who elucidated in detail about the many advantages of Grand Rapids. His announcements about golf followed, and many showed striking quantities of "life" at the word "golf."

K. P. KIMBALL, Detroit, followed with a careful analysis on "Prospects of the Bean Crop of the United States." This is published elsewhere in this number.

PRES. RUNCIMAN followed this report with the closing bean market, and also the close of the Chicago futures market. Nomination and Resolution committee appointments were then announced.

CROP REPORTING followed, the various members being called upon for expressions of opinion on the bean crop in their respective territories. Some reported the early beans to be better, although the late planted beans were said to be filling out. A substantial percentage had been pulled and were under cover, and in some instances the threshed beans were largely sold. There was much increased acreage reported, but in spite of this the shortness of the crop has made the handling of beans a side line at many elevators instead of the mainstay.

According to one of the many buyers represented, the Michigan bean crop should move right into consumption, due to the dry weather affecting the beans of the Virginias and the Carolinas.

The present import duty on beans is resulting in much canning-in-bond and reshipment, according to testimony offered. It is not helping the U. S. Grower,—just raising the return to the foreign grower.

Crop reports on Great Northern and Pinto beans were said to be misleading, this Rocky Mountain crop and the stocks in all positions being more plentiful than figures released. This should give Michigan beans a race in that the others beans are not so high priced and are consequently being used more extensively.

Foreign beans are improving in condition and quality, according to the H. J. Heinz & Co. representative, so this company put up a factory in London for export business that was once supplied with Michigan beans. The price of Michigan beans makes them prohibitive for export business now, he testified. Just as soon as the U. S. price goes up then just that soon do you throw the market open to foreign beans. We should have an absolute prohibition on importing foreign beans, for the tariff will not hold the

price up. Just look at peanuts in the Coolidge administration.

Canadian crop situations were said to be similar by those present from Canada. Approximately 75 to 80 per cent of the beans have been pulled and from 25 to 30 per cent harvested.

JOE FRUTCHEY, Saginaw, chairman of the Arbitration Committee, reported that three cases were handled during the year, two of which were decided and the other still pending.

MINOR WALTON, chairman of the membership committee, reported the same number of members as a year ago, amounting to 204 regular and 141 associate members. Eight new ones were obtained during the year, which just filled the ranks diminished by eight who withdrew. No members were suspended.

SECRETARY A. E. WALCOTT, Saginaw, followed with his annual report. Mr. Walcott is also Chief Bean Inspector for the organization, and was re-appointed for another year by the directors in conference earlier in the day.

ANOTHER LUNCHEON started the second day's session. President Runciman again presided. The City Manager of Grand Rapids spoke interestingly and at length about running a city.

R. E. "CASH-AND-CARRY" WARD, of Jackson, Mich., gave an address on "Making Money on Michigan Beans." The keynote of his address was that one must know unit-costs before a profit is possible. Each lot of beans purchased, handled, processed and made ready for sale must have an exact accounting before a profitable selling figure can be reached. "That's the way we have been making money," he concluded.

Charges that some farm leaders are "farming the farmers" and that their pet marketing schemes constitute a new form of racketeering upon private business were made in the stormy closing minutes of the session, the report of which was voted stricken out. J. H. McFarland, of Alma, one of the sponsors of the bitterly assailed bean marketing plan fostered by the Farm Board, attempted to defend his position.

NEW OFFICERS for the coming year are C. H. Runciman, Lowell, president; H. E. Henne, Bay Port; Bruce Stickle, Lansing; and Sidney Downer, Saginaw, directors.

Some Fire Loss Lessons

Belt friction is believed to have been the cause of a \$100,000 fire, recently, in a southern feed mill. Damage to the concrete building is said to have been slight.

Some of the lessons to be learned from this fire, are: Friction may quickly cause a fire, and friction, under ordinary conditions is preventable. Fifty men are temporarily thrown out of their usual employment, and the mill will be closed for several weeks just at a time when demand for mixed feeds is good. The nearest fire plug is said to have been hundreds of yards away and quite inaccessible thus delaying the use of water after the fire department arrived.

Unquestionably the owners of this plant felt secure because they were in a fire proof structure and because they carried ample insurance. Undoubtedly they had formulated good rules for building inspection and had fire extinguishers advantageously located about the plant.

Accidents do happen, however, and when they do, an hour's ravage by the fire demon may cost many thousands of dollars. Eternal vigilance may not always be the price of safety but is in about 95 cases out of a hundred.

A Durable Cob Burner

BY CLARENCE PEA

After several years' experience in building cob burners I have worked out the design in the engraving herewith which I believe to be the best, and which I have styled the "Boston Cob Burner."

The interior fire wall is built independently of the outside wall leaving 1½-inch air space between outer wall and fire wall. Thru the outer wall are 90 vents permitting the cold air to enter the space and keeping the outer brick wall from getting hot, thus preventing the burner from cracking.

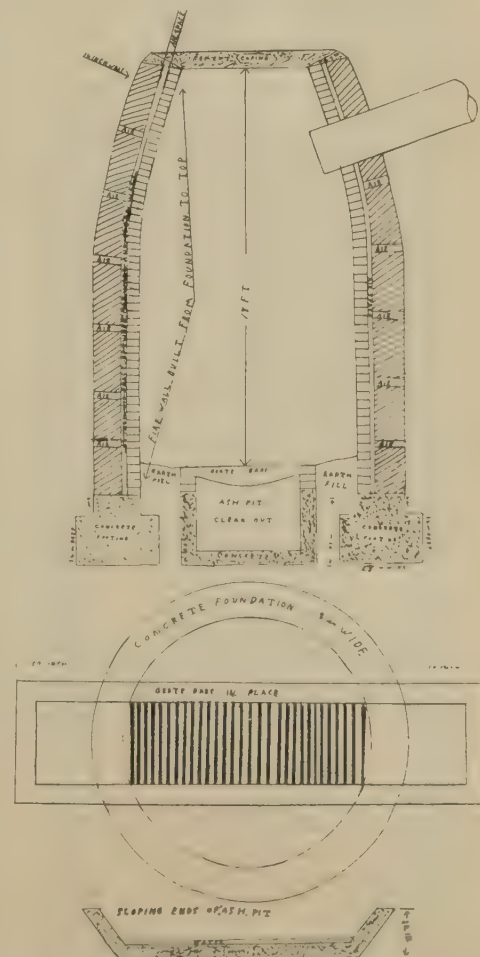
On account of being cooler the fire wall lasts much longer.

The burners are built in three sizes, 8, 10 or 12 ft. in the clear, and all 18 ft. high, with 15-inch wall.

A full set of grate bars cover a concrete ash pit that can be cleaned from each side. Six inches of water is kept in the ash pit to save the grates. A 24-inch cast iron fire door is provided. These burners can be regulated to burn fast or slow as desired. With intelligent handling the burner should last for years.

The operator should light the cob burner as soon as shelling is started. It is a mistake to fill a burner one-half full of cobs before lighting the fire as this makes too much heat at once. By firing it right this burner will keep down smoke and sparks.

Iowa, the leading state in pop corn production, will have twice as large a crop this year as was raised a year ago, according to estimates released by the state department of agriculture here. The state is expected to have 80,000,000 pounds of ears on about 50,000 acres of land, as compared with 40,039,000 pounds on 26,263 acres in 1929.



Plan of Durable Cob Burner

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The Duthie Co., has purchased the wholesale and retail business of the Washburn-Wilson Seed Co., of Moscow, Idaho.

A scarcity of sufficient supplies of good seed corn for the 1931 season for those States in the drouth-stricken areas appears imminent, according to the U. S. D. A.

Red Clover seed production is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be at least 35 per cent smaller than last year, when one of the largest crops on record was harvested.

Production of alsike clover seed is expected to show a decrease of 15 per cent to 20 per cent from that of a year ago, according to estimates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The week of Oct. 6-11 has been designated as "Seed Corn Selection and Storage Week," in Indiana. A bulletin and two illustrated circulars are being sent to growers telling them "what, when and why."

Hairy vetch ranks at the top as a winter legume in many sections of the south. It will grow on practically every type of soil, is not difficult to succeed with and when planted early stands the southern winters better than any of the other legumes.

The Tri-State Bean Corporation, incorporated in Colorado in July, has qualified to operate in Wyoming. The incorporators are L. W. Van Vleet, Trinidad, Colo.; O. R. Irwin, Basin; Frank W. Brown, Twin Falls, Idaho; Louis Dousman, Billings, Mont., and J. H. Glandon, Twin Falls.

Toledo seed dealers are again calling attention to a rule adopted by their exchange sometime ago which reads as follows: "All contracts in new crop futures in red clover for future delivery to the best knowledge of the seller shall be strictly all medium or mammoth, and at time of delivery so designated."

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Headquarters of the Colo. Bean Growers' Ass'n have been moved to 810 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo.

Warnings are being issued by many of the state departments of agriculture against the planting of wheat before the fly free dates. Farmers in many sections are planting wheat early for fall and early spring pasturage and the possibilities, therefore, are that there may be an unusually heavy infestation of Hessian fly next year.

Beware of Herbae-Mira

Dr. A. W. Miller, who has been arrested a good many times for fraud in the sale of Herbae-Mira seed is reported to be again in trouble. He is said to be very careful in his printed statements concerning this seed but very extravagant in his verbal claims for it.

He was recently arrested in Peoria, Ill., and the Peoria County grand jury at its September meeting indicted him on 4 charges of false pretence and confidence game. The Salt Lake Tribune of Feb. 21, reports his having been fined \$275, and given a suspended jail sentence of 6 months.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike as of Sept. 20:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Price clover, old.....	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$11.60
Prime clover, new.....	15.50	15.50	15.50	11.60
Price choice cash, new	15.85	15.85	15.85	.....
Prime choice cash, old	15.30	15.30	15.30	.....
October	15.50	15.50	15.50	11.75
December	15.75	15.75	15.75	12.00
February	16.00	16.00	16.00	.....
March	16.25	16.25	16.25	.....
Alsike:				
Cash	13.50	13.50	13.50	10.75
October	13.75	13.75	13.75	10.90
December	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.15
March	14.50	14.50	14.50	.....

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for July compared with July, 1929, and the seven months ending July, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

		IMPORTS			
		July	1929	7 mos. ending July	1929
		1930		1930	
Alfalfa	1930	.....	.....	289,173	833,673
Red clover..	.....	176,992	.....	1,743,581	6,002,154
Alsike .....	.....	.....	.....	4,197,554	3,709,299
Crim. clover	65,486	54,375	.....	356,607	451,500
Other clover	.....	273,938	.....	961,026	4,238,083
Grass seed..	386,537	507,759	.....	3,023,664	4,266,300
Vetch	87,685	348,551	.....	1,306,114	1,693,969
		EXPORTS			
Alfalfa	3,075	14,817	.....	578,497	336,763
Red clover..	22	.....	.....	333,108	145,406
Other clover	68,050	14,134	.....	503,685	148,929
Timothy ...	284	104,193	.....	7,229,901	4,405,822
Other field seeds	126,568	264,706	.....	1,871,943	2,116,462

Seeds Wanted and For Sale

Because of this year's most unusual drouth conditions, many sections of the country have a shortage of various kinds of seeds while others have been favored with a surplus.

To assist, if possible, in bringing buyer and seller together the Journal sent letters of inquiry to hundreds of corn belt dealers asking what they had for sale and what they would have to buy from outside sources and the following are some of the replies that have thus far been received:

ILLINOIS

Freeport—We will have barley and timothy seed for sale in any quantity that may be wanted.—H. A. Hilmer Co.

Galva—We will need some timothy clover, alsike and sweet clover seed.—Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Mt. Carroll—We will have some millet and some barley for sale.—F. H. Colehour.

Trenton—Will need clover, timothy bluegrass, sweet clover, rape and rye for seed.—Trenton Coop Equity Exchange.

INDIANA

Alexandria—We will have rye in local lots, for sale.—C. F. Naber & Co.

Angola—There will be some red clover seed, some oats, some barley, some good seed corn and some soft red wheat of excellent quality.—Campbell & Co.

Attica—We will have all our forage seeds from outside sources.—Stafford Grain Co.

Eckerty—We will need some clover, some timothy and some red top.—C. E. Eckerty & Son.

Frankfort—We will have a limited amount of clover seed for sale, but will need some timothy.—Mattix & Son.

Hudson—Will have some good red clover seed, also some good soft red wheat for sale.—Frank Strook.

Jasper—We will have clover seed for sale in car lots, but will have to purchase alfalfa, timothy, red top and sweet clover in l. c. l. quantities.—Victoria Mill Co.

Kendallville—Will have red and alsike clover for sale in l. c. l. quantities, and will be in the market for soy beans, timothy and alfalfa.—Campbell & Co.

New Albany—Some good rye for sale here. Farmers & Merchants Exchange.



"Green Tag Brand"
Texas Raised
Red
Rust Proof
Seed Oats

Free of
Johnson
Grass Seed

McGregor Milling & Grain Company
McGregor, Texas

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

WE SPECIALIZE IN
**ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CRANE**
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

St. Louis, Missouri

Pleasant Lake—We have some nice red clover seed and some good wheat, oats and barley and will have some good seed corn for sale.—Steuben Grain Co.

Rensselaer—Will have a small quantity of W. B. sweet clover and of Grimm alfalfa seed for sale.—W. C. Babcock Grain Co.

Tipton—There will be a limited amount of clover seed and some nice soybean seed for sale here.—F. E. Davis.

Winslow—Will have to buy small lots of all kinds of forage crop seeds.—Winslow Milling Plant.

IOWA

Belmond—Will have need for some good seed corn as well as some clover and timothy.—J. & R. Grain Co.

Clemens—Will need a small amount of rye.—A. Brackney.

Corydon—We will have to depend on outside sources for all of our forage crop seeds.—F. M. West.

Guthrie Center—Will have sweet clover seed for sale in bag lots and rye for sale in either bag or car lots.—E. W. Miller.

Jefferson—We have lots of oats and some fall rye and will have some seed corn to sell.—D. Milligan Co.

Nichols—Will need a small amount of clover seed.—John Foley.

Onawa—Will have to buy all kinds of forage crop seeds.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Prairie City—We will have some red clover and some timothy seed for sale but will have to buy some alfalfa and some alsike.—Farmers Coop. Exchange.

Spencer—Will have to buy small amount of different forage crop seeds but will have small surplus of timothy.—Howard A. Wilson.

Whitten—Will need a small amount of clover and timothy seed.—C. D. Mable.

KANSAS

Ellsworth—Will have to buy some cane, some Sudan and some kafir seed.—Jos. Janousek.

Greensburg—Will need about 1000 bu. kafir and cane and about 100 bu. of Sudan. Farmers' Grain & Supply Co.

Waldo—We will have a limited amount of kafir for sale.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Wichita—Will have kafir, cane, barley and rye for sale in car lots.—Stevens Scott Grain Co.

MINNESOTA

Redwood Falls—We will have barley and rye for sale in any quantity up to car loads.—Redwood Falls Farmers' Elevator.

Walnut Grove—We have oats and barley for sale in car lots.—Swoffer & Swoffer.

Warren—Will have barley for sale at several stations.—National Elev. Co.

MISSOURI

Aldrich—Cowpeas, soybeans and spring barley will be needed here.—Aldrich Lumber & Grain Co.

Hamilton—We have rye for sale in car lots, but will need all kinds of forage seeds as well as oats and barley.—Farmers' Prod. & Grain Co.

Salisbury—Will need some rye for seeding.—Model Milling Co.

Springfield—Will have rye, barley, wheat and oats for sale in car lots.—Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co.

NEBRASKA

Arpahoe—Will have normal amounts of all kinds of forage crop seed for sale.—Hynes Elev. Co.

Central City—We now have oats, rye and barley and will shortly have seed corn for sale.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Graft—There will be small quantities of sweet and red clover seed for sale by our farmers.—R. C. Crittenden.

Orleans—Will have alfalfa, cane and kafir seed for sale in any quantity desired.—J. D. Richards.

Stanton—We have 100 carloads of alfalfa hay for sale.—Farmers' Union Coop & S. Co.

Superior—We have several hundred bushels each of alfalfa and red clover seed for sale.—Bossemeyer Bros.

NORTH DAKOTA

Carrington—Have 500 bu. of good seed rye for sale.—Farmers Ind. Elev. Co.

Medina—Will have clover, alfalfa, barley, wheat and flaxseed for sale, also 10,000 tons of straw.—D. Montz.

OHIO

Camden—Will have early varieties of corn for sale, but will need soybeans, Sudan, millet and cane in car lots.—E. C. Eikenberry.

Findlay—There will be a local demand for barley in l. c. l. quantities.—McManness Mill & Gr. Co.

Hicksville—Will need alfalfa, clover and soybeans in l. c. l. quantities, but will have enough grain seeds unless feeding depletes the stock.—Hicksville Gr. Co.

Sidney—Will have small amount of red clover and alsike for sale but need timothy, sweet clover and alfalfa.—E. T. Custer-border & Co.

Van Wert—Will need a small amount of clover seed.—C. T. Pierce Grain & H. Co.

Xenia—There will be small amounts of various forage crop seed for sale here.—Belden Milling Co.

OKLAHOMA

Calero—We have 10,000 bu. oats for sale.—W. L. Searce.

End—We have wheat, rye, oats, barley and cow peas for sale, but will need some cane, millet, Sudan and kafir.

Fairland—Will have several thousand tons of hay for sale but will be in the market for 2 or 3 cars of barley.—Gaines Bros. & Co.

TENNESSEE

Sevierville—Will have to buy small quantities of rye, barley and oats.—Sevier-ville Grain & Feed Co.

To Consider Seed Import Tariff

It is said that one of the first tasks to be undertaken by the new tariff board will be that of considering the increased duties recently imposed on certain farm seeds. This country never produces enough alsike, alfalfa, vetch, red clover, etc., to supply the demand, and the farmers have to pay higher prices on every pound they purchase, because of the duty. Promptly reducing the duty would be considered as something in the nature of farm relief.

A better conception of the size of these imports may be gained from a study of the following table which shows in pounds total imports from July 1, 1929 to June 17, 1930, of the more important field seeds.

Alfalfa	454,870
Red clover	2,356,813
Alsike	7,292,406
Crimson clover	3,189,664
Other clover	2,566,453
Vetch	3,137,557
Total.....	18,997,763

Collapse of Elevator at Kiron, Ia.

Concrete staves were used in the construction of the two large bins of the new grain elevator at Kiron, Ia., just completed, and when 2,000 bus. of grain had been elevated into one of the tanks recently it burst. A partition gave way and also some of the cement blocks in the foundation.

The entire section will have to be rebuilt. The upper part of the elevator was of wood construction.

Seed Trade Marks

Virginia Seed Service, Inc., Richmond, Va., filed ser. No. 302,661, the words "Virginia Seed Service" "Dependable" "Guaranteed Quality Farm Supplies," for field and garden seeds.

Effect of Various Fumigants on the Germination of Seeds

BY H. D. YOUNG

Insecticide Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. D. A.

Recently several new substances have been developed as fumigants to replace carbon disulphide. In a series of recent publications, Roark and Cotton have discussed the merits of certain aliphatic chlorides, ethylene dichloride, certain alkyl and alkylene formates, some esters of halogenated fatty acids, and ethylene oxide.

As some of these substances find commercial application as fumigants, notably ethylene dichloride and the formates, the question arises as to the extent to which they may affect the germination of seeds. In the work reported, Roark and Cotton tested the effect on the germination of wheat, but there was no evidence to show whether all seeds would react in the same way. Hoyt reported the effect of ethylene dichloride on the germination of wheat, oats, beans, peanuts, and clover, dismissing as of no importance an increase of 24 per cent in the germination of peanuts and a decrease of 21 per cent in the germination of beans.


Altho the most extensive use of fumigation is on wheat prior to milling, in which case the effect on germination is not important, the fumigating of seeds stored for the next season's planting is also practiced. In order to obtain further data concerning the effect of the new fumigants, the work here reported was undertaken. Six of the most promising fumigants were tested upon 13 different kinds of seeds, an attempt being made to select those most likely to be fumigated commercially.

Of the six fumigants tested, ethylene oxide and methyl chloroacetate were found to be injurious to the germination of grain. With the heavier concentration of ethylene oxide, nine of the varieties of seeds showed no germination whatever, and with the excep-

Courteen Seed Co.

Established 1892

Milwaukee



Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS

TIMOTHY

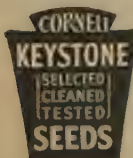
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ALFALFA

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Canada Field Peas New Crop

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Port Huron Storage & Bean Co.
PORT HURON, MICH.



CORNELI SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

tion of alfalfa, the germination of the others was seriously impaired. The injury from methyl chloroacetate was not so severe, the stronger concentration reducing on an average the percentage of germination to approximately 50 per cent, alfalfa again being an outstanding exception.

The other four fumigants, tertiary butyl chloride, isopropyl formate, ethylene dichloride, and trichloroethylene, were all quite harmless. In no case did the average percentage germination of all 12 kinds of seeds (cowpeas being excluded) vary more than 2 per cent from that of the untreated seed, which was well within the limits of accuracy of the experiment.

The different seeds reacted rather uniformly, except cowpeas and alfalfa. The latter was by far the most resistant of all those tested. The percentage germination of the cowpeas, which was very low in the untreated seed, was stimulated to a remarkable degree by the weaker concentrations of the four fumigants that were not toxic, the average being 46, as against 27 for the untreated seed. It behaved on the whole so erratically and the seed was so poor, being badly infested with weevils, that it was omitted in making up the averages. Corn seemed to be affected somewhat unfavorably by both the weaker and the stronger concentrations of the nontoxic fumigants, its average germination being 84 per cent as against 91 per cent in the untreated seed.

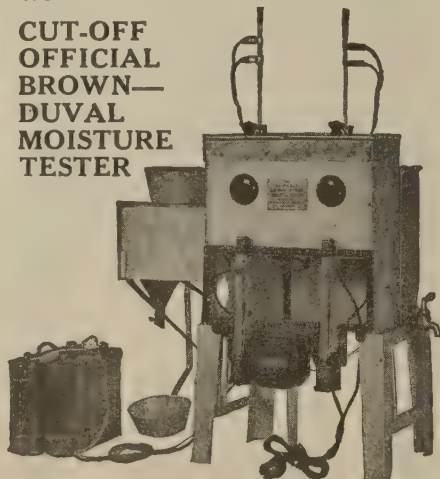
Conclusions—Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, sunflower, beans, lima beans, cowpeas, alfalfa, clover, and timothy seeds may be fumigated with tertiary butyl chloride, isopropyl formate, ethylene dichloride, and trichloroethylene in concentrations up to twice the minimum lethal concentration required to kill rice weevils without seriously impairing the germination of the seeds.

Ethylene oxide and methyl chloroacetate seriously impair the germination of these seeds.

Save 50% OF YOUR TIME

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Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

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1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Mortgages.—Mortgages covering landlord's interest in crop created no lien upon land. Holder foreclosing mortgage had no interest in crop grown and harvested during year of redemption.—*Harms v. Miller. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 230 N. W. 766.*

Purchase of Stock of Co-operative Member.—Purchase of stock pursuant to co-operative assn's by-law authorizing repayment of stock of member moving away or dying constituted contract which could not be abrogated by repealing by-law (Laws 1913, c. 137).—*Loch v. Paola Farmers Union. Supreme Court of Kansas. 287 Pac. 269.*

Notice of Chattel Mortgage Lien.—The rule that a chattel mortgage on a growing crop is not constructive notice of a lien on the harvested product, when offered for sale in the open market, does not necessarily apply to a chattel mortgage on a growing crop and also on the harvested crop.—*Security State Bank v. Schomberg. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 230 N. W. 487.*

Carrier's Liability as Warehouseman.—Where shipper delivered to carrier twenty-nine bales of cotton and placed it on platform, to be held until seventy-one more bales were delivered, and part of cotton was destroyed by fire before remaining cotton was delivered, liability of carrier was that of warehouseman and not of common carrier.—*Rio Grande City Ry. v. Guerra. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 26 S. W. (2d) 360.*

Liability of Connecting Carriers.—Amendment creating new liability and right against initial carrier did not abolish existing cause of action against succeeding carrier (Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act, 49 USCA § 20 (11, 12)). Law creating liability against initial carrier did not abrogate presumption that goods delivered in good condition remained so until delivery to delivering carrier (Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act, 49 USCA § 20 (11, 12)).—*Dietz v. Southern Pac. Ry. Co. St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri. 28 S. W. (2d) 395.*

Delivery of Shipment Restrained.—Carrier restrained from removing, transporting, or disposing of hay shipment must notify shipper, but need not question regularity and seek dissolution of injunction (49 USCA § 103). Carrier need not question validity of seizure of goods or enjoining of disposition of goods, and can obey orders without liability (49 USCA § 103). Whether injunction restraining railroad from removing, transporting, or disposing of hay shipment was regular was question to be determined by judicial authorities and not by party enjoined (49 USCA § 103).—*C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. v. Fowler. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 27 S. W. Rep. (2d) 72.*

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Wrongful Delivery by Carrier.—Where salmon was shipped on order B/L, carrier was required to store salmon for owner's account if unable to find consignee or indorsee of Bs/L. Carrier's liability for misdelivery extends to anyone who for value and in good faith purchases order B/L, either before or after wrongful delivery. Bank holding Bs/L and drafts as collateral security could sue carrier wrongfully delivering goods.—*Bank of California, N. A. v. International Mercantile Marine Co. U. S. District Court, New York. 40 Fed. (2) 80.*

Injury While Unloading Car

Kronstantine Chojinski was employed to unload a car of wheat at the elevator of the New York Central R. R. Co. at Weehawken, N. J. He operated the power shovel. He had hold of the two handles while the shovel was being pulled forward automatically, when it struck a stick which had been nailed to the floor of the car, and which was about two feet long, two inches high and one inch thick. As a result thereof the shovel jerked in such a way as to cause Chojinski to lose his balance. He grasped the shovel rope and his hand was drawn into the pulley and severely injured.

He brot suit for damages, alleging that the stick was so covered by the wheat that it was not visible and that the railroad company was responsible. A judgment in his favor was affirmed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey July 11, 1930.

The Court said: The defense was that the defendant was not required to make such an inspection when the car was placed for unloading as would reveal the presence of the cleat which was nailed to the floor, and that consequently its failure to make such inspection at that time was no evidence of negligence on its part. In our opinion the motion to direct a verdict upon this ground was properly denied. It is of course true in the present case that the defendant was not required to make an inspection of the floor of the car when it was placed for unloading, for the proofs showed that when it was so placed it was filled with wheat almost to its top. But as the car belonged to the defendant, it was for the jury to say whether its failure to make a reasonably careful inspection before the car was loaded, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it could be unloaded without danger to the employee engaged in the performance of that duty, constituted actionable negligence on its part.

The second ground upon which the motion was based is that the mere presence of the cleat, one-half inch thick by two inches wide and two feet long, nailed to the floor of the box car, was not evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant even if it was chargeable with knowledge of that fact. It seems to us that this contention is equally without merit. If the defendant permitted this car to be loaded while the strip of wood was nailed to the floor thereof, so that it would be likely to catch the shovel when the car was nearly unloaded, thus jeopardizing the safety of the employee who was engaged in that work, and failed to notify its employee of the danger arising therefrom, it was for the jury to say whether such knowledge, coupled with the defendant's failure to notify the plaintiff of the presence of the strip, did not constitute negligence on its part which was a producing cause of the accident.—151 Atl. Rep. 122.

For the establishment of the new grain futures office at Omaha the second deficiency act of the Federal appropriation bill appropriated \$17,640. Another straw on the back of the tax-paying camel.

Court Settles Right to Car Dumper Patent

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., last week affirmed the decision by Judge Scott of the District Court in the suit by the Link-Belt Co., plaintiff, against the Quaker Oats Co., defendant, for alleged infringement of the Kidder patent on a grain car dumper in use at the elevator of defendant at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The case was fully argued in April, 1929, by Attorneys Parker & Carter of Chicago, representing plaintiff, and Edward Thomas of New York and O. N. Elliott of Cedar Rapids, representing defendant.

The plaintiff demanded an injunction restraining the alleged infringement and for an accounting, amounting to several thousand dollars for each dumper installed.

The two principal defenses were that the patent was void because of insufficient description in specifications and drawings to permit one versed in the art to produce a workable device; and (2nd) that the claims of the patent are invalid because they relate to aggregations of old elements each of which perform old and well known functions, without rising to the dignity of patentable combination.

The Court found that the descriptions in such specifications and drawings are so meager as to entitle plaintiffs only to protection when the device claimed in Claim No. 1, is used in connection with an oscillating table substantially the same as that described in Patent No. 1,176,966 theretofore issued to said Kidder upon a tiltable or oscillating table.

Not a Patentable Combination.—As to the second defense the Court finds that claims 2, 3, 4, 16 and 17 are void in that they describe and refer to mere aggregations as distinguished from patentable combinations, for that plaintiffs' means for adjusting the pry-off member vertically, and plaintiffs' means for adjusting said member laterally, are each old and operate independently not only of each other but of the tiltable or oscillating table, and that neither of said members or devices co-ordinate with each other or with said tiltable or oscillating table in the operation or function.

Dissimilar in Principle and Operation

Court further finds that plaintiffs' Patent No. 1,268,580, is not infringed by the defendant's device. That said devices are so dissimilar both in principle and operation that one does not infringe the other. The evidence shows that the tiltable or oscillating table described and used by the plaintiffs in connection with which said door opener is designed to be used, revolves upon an axis near the floor of the car and drawn upon a line running through the couplers of the car, and the car revolving upon such axis substantially oscillates with a lateral movement almost negligible.

The Court further finds that the tiltable and revolving table used by the defendant revolves upon an axis several feet below the rail upon which the car rests and situated about half way between the center line of the drawbar and the line of the car door, and that when the car revolves upon said

axis any assumed periphery upon the surface thereof describes an entirely different circle or arc of a circle than that described by the plaintiffs' tiltable table, thereby giving to such car a very much greater lateral movement than the tiltable table in combination with which plaintiffs' device is used. That the defendant's so-called pry-off member operates upon a different principle than that of the plaintiffs, and the contacts between said pry-off member and the surface of the car door are energized in a different way and by different applications of both fulcrums and levers.

"Because of the meagerness of description in the specifications of the patent in suit, when taken apart from the drawings, and because the Court has no available means of incorporating either the drawings of the plaintiffs' patent or of the defendant's device, no further opinion will be filed in this case.

"It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs' bill be and the same is hereby dismissed, and that the defendant have and recover of and from the plaintiffs its costs of suit."

The decision is a victory for the real defendant, the Richardson Engineering Co., of Passaic, N. J., which has been installing its improved car dumpers in the larger grain elevators under a guaranty to protect the users against infringement suits. This company now can proceed with the building and erection of car dumpers unhampered by litigation.

A hard, dense material expected to be of great economic value has been made from cornstalks and corncobs. It is called maizolith. It has a tensile strength of about 7,000 pounds a square inch, and a compressive strength of approximately 17,000 pounds a square inch.

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1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
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68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Manufacture of Rubber Belts

By O. B. ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill.

Contrary to the frequent expression that rubber belts "are not as good as they used to be," rubber conveyor belts are better than ever in quality, workmanship, and service giving potential, and that each year sees some improvement in product. This is the real factor in giving longer belt life although the conditions of grain elevator operation are important.

The early methods of manufacturing rubber belting were subject to variables that made it impossible to secure absolute control of manufacturing. In 1904, practically all of the rubber came from the Amazon, of different qualities and of different physical elements. Compounding was a master's art. But with the introduction of the plantation system of rubber growing the East Indies became the paramount factors in rubber production. In 1912 75 per cent of the rubber came from this section of the world; 90 per cent today comes from plantation sources.

The significance of this is that under the old system it was necessary to have available some 3,400 different compounds. In recent years the treatment of rubber has become so scientifically improved that the number of compounds has been cut to 1700, and of these 15 per cent are the base for 80 per cent of production.

Today, we are manufacturing some 33,000 items while, of course, 10 or 15 years ago, the number of items we manufactured was relatively inconsiderable. Under our present system of manufacturing our product is good before it leaves the plant. The processes are controlled and there is no guesswork. We have reduced and standardized the number and quality of fabrics. It is rather interesting to call to your attention the fact that in 1918 we were milling 800,000 pounds of rubber a day with 18,000 employees, while today we are milling 1,000,000 pounds per day with 12,000 employees.

There are four specifications for rubber conveyor belting in common use at the pres-

ent time. These specifications call for 28 to 32 ounce duck, with 36 ounce duck specified for heavy duty belt. The rubber friction or ply adhesion is specified for 12 to 15 pounds, 16 to 19 pounds, and 20 to 24 pounds. The rubber covers are of 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds maximum tensile strength. A 1,000 pound cover, 32 ounce duck, 16 to 19 pounds friction is the common specification for grain conveyor belt. Such a belt could last for 12 to 20 years under favorable conditions, and average intensity of service. The rubber cover is usually specified as 1/32 inch both sides, altho, of late, there has been a tendency to get into heavier covers such as 1/16 inch and in some cases higher tensile. As we all know, aging becomes a problem as we step up the tensile of the covers. However, at the present time, our company is using, in practically all of our compounds, a mineral element that has added immensely to the age of our product.

In order to get maximum life in actual service, it is necessary that the conveyor belt be trained properly on application and that it is in line thruout its period of life. Proper feed in the direction of travel of the belt and reasonable capacity loading will assure a low cost per ton. It is very necessary that crooked splices be avoided, that all troughers and idlers are in proper position and working satisfactorily, that all equipment is solid and steady, and that, at all times, the conveyor belt is in proper contact with the center trougher.

Freezing weather stiffens the belt and makes it more subject to "wear and tear."

Stitching does not add sufficient life to a conveyor belt to warrant its use except under very exceptional circumstances. The investment tied-up in stitching a belt could be better spent in using a heavier and higher grade friction.

The Diamond Rubber Co. has issued a belt manual which contains the latest information concerning belts, their manufacture and care, with full directions for splicing. One of these books will be sent to any grain elevator superintendent asking for it.

Box Car Loader Throws Bulk Material

The new Stephens-Adamson heavy duty loader operates on a unique principle. An ingenious application of centrifugal force enables this compact machine to throw rather than convey bulk materials such as grain, coal, crushed stone, sand, fertilizer, etc., to the ends of a box car. The loader has a capacity of 350 tons per hour and yet is light enough to be maneuvered by one man.

In several cases these loaders are being used for trimming and spreading bulk cargos in the holds of freight steamers. The loaders are suspended from the ship booms, and when held under the wharf, loading spouts will throw the material to the far corners of the hold.

In loading cars, the machine is wheeled just inside the door of the car to be loaded. The motor is started, material is fed into the loader hopper and the stream thrown from the loader is directed toward the end of the car to be filled first. No further attention is required except to swing the loader around to fill the other end.

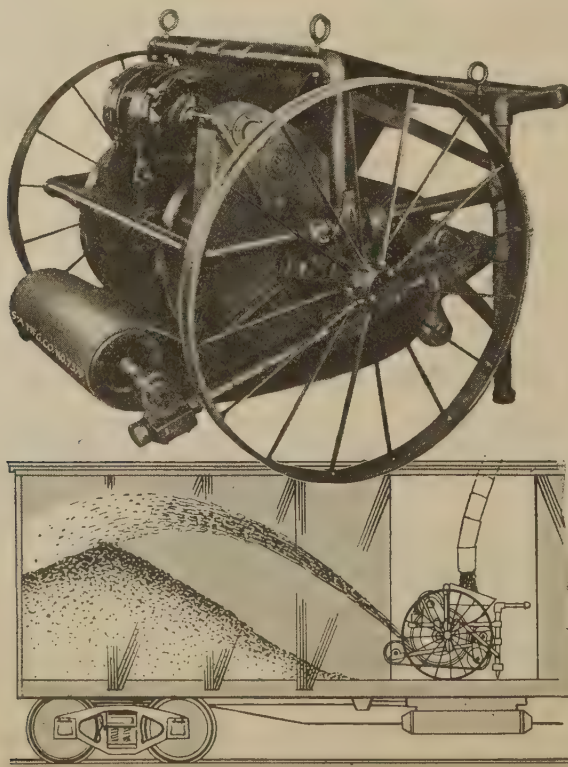
The loader consists of a short endless conveyor belt, 30 inches wide, driven at a speed of 2,000 feet per minute. The carrying surface of the belt travels in a concave curve, held in position by two discs, touching the belt only at the outer edges. A loading hopper feeds the material between the discs where it meets the belt traveling in a downward direction. As the load follows around the curve, centrifugal force causes it to cling to the high speed belt. Thus, in a travel of less than two feet the material attains the speed of the belt and is thrown a distance of nearly forty feet.

This new heavy duty loader is manufactured by Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., who have had a successful small loader on the market for several years. The present machine will handle material with lumps as large as 6 inches, and the angle of discharge can be set to pile to any height up to 9 feet above the floor. Quick acting adjustment makes it easy for the operator to raise or lower the stream of material while the machine is in action.

As the material handled is often dusty and gritty and the loader shafts operate at high speed, special protection has to be given the bearings. Double row, selfaligning SKF ball bearings are used and each is provided with a grease seal, both to retain the lubricant and to prevent the entry of grit or moisture. Each of the eight bearings is fitted with an individual industrial type Alemite lubrication fitting carefully placed so the new grease will be forced directly into the ball bearings themselves. A totally enclosed Westinghouse drive motor is used and the Morse silent chain drive is totally enclosed in an oil tight cast housing.

In designing this loader the manufacturer seems to have given special attention to the maintenance and accessibility for replacements. Among other items, the idler pulleys, bearings, takeups bearings, etc., are mounted upon a sub-frame for easy replacement of the conveyor belt.

If the corn is a little late there may be some consolation in hoping that this will be an average year in the date of the first killing frost. For the corn belt states the average dates, as worked out by the weather bureau, are as follows: North Dakota, Sept. 20; South Dakota, Sept. 26; Wisconsin and Minnesota, Sept. 28; Nebraska, Oct. 3; Iowa and Michigan, Oct. 5; Illinois and Kansas, Oct. 12; Indiana, Oct. 13; Ohio and Pennsylvania, Oct. 14; Missouri, Oct. 15. An unusually early cold snap has passed with practically no frost damage. Now for some good weather!



Box Car Loader for Bulk Material

Feedstuffs

Various estimates are that from 90 to 125,000,000 bu. of wheat will be used for cattle and poultry feed during the next ten months.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to rape pasture for hens. It is generally agreed that it darkens the egg yolk. Rape pasture is usually intended for young stock only.

A new method for making vitamin D has just been announced by the University of Cincinnati. What effect this may have upon cod liver oil as a feed ingredient remains to be seen.

Feed mills that have been closed down for months are being reopened, while some that had previously been operated only short hours are now working overtime. The day of the feed grinder and of the mixed feed manufacturer is surely here.

The publicity committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange has secured \$7,000 toward a \$10,000 fund which is being raised to advertise eggs. A consumer campaign is being arranged.

Armour's Live Stock Bureau figures a steady increase in the efficiency of cattle production during the past 30 years. In 1900, according to this Bureau, births were 291 per 1,000 cattle and the number increased either 1 or 2 in each of the succeeding years, the total in 1929 being 340.

A recent fire in the offices of the Federal Trade Commission has made it necessary for that department to delay further hearings in reference to cottonseed prices. The plan was to hold another meeting in one of the southern states, perhaps Texas, some time in Sep., but it is not now known when hearings will be resumed.

Word has been received from the Battle Creek Dog Food Co., that the Radio Dog Club program featuring Dr. Glenn Adams and Miller's A-1 Dog Foods over station WLW will be continued for another six months. The time of broadcasts will change Oct. 2, to 6:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time on Thursday evenings.

The appointment of Albertus Willardson as marketing specialist in charge of the poultry section of Co-operative Marketing has been announced by the Farm Board. His first work for the Farm Board will be to assist in the organization of an overhead association of turkey producers' co-operative associations in the Intermountain States.

Barley is a common fattening grain. It is less palatable than corn and if fed in too heavy amounts may cause indigestion and a slow grain bloat, but fed correctly it makes one of the best fattening concentrates. In experiments at the Colorado Agricultural College it has shown a higher fattening value when fed in moderate amounts in a "wide-variety" ration such as is commonly fed in beet-producing areas, than when fed alone with alfalfa hay. An average of three feeding tests conducted with lambs at the station where shelled corn and whole barley were compared when fed with alfalfa hay alone to lambs showed a No. 2 barley to be worth 97.6 per cent the value of No. 3 yellow corn.

The petition of the feed manufacturers for a rehearing of that part of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent decision in part 7 of docket 17000, the Grain Rate Case was sent to Washington on Sept. 24.

Washington, D. C.—The Commissioner of Patents has decided against the Hiawatha Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., in its application for a trademark, finding that the name "Hiawatha" had been previously registered by the Hiawatha Gin & Mfg. Co.

Feed Imports

Feed and fodder imports for the month of July compared with July, 1929, and for the seven months ending with July, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were as follows (all figures in lbs. except hay, wheat by-product feeds and dried beet pulp, which are in tons):

	July		7 mos. ending July	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Hay	4,980	1,775	47,292	21,135
Oil cake and oil meal—				
Soybean' ..	1,979,460	5,860,814	88,307,756	106,803,343
Coconut or copra ...	600,000	1,644,200	20,255,444	24,313,338
Cottonseed..	3,999,100	21,522,862	23,758,456	41,279,136
Linseed ...	1,570,000	5,523,800	40,658,588	41,279,136
All other...1,603,382	105,148	14,056,854	12,381,827	
Wheat by-prod. feeds ...	34,105	20,698	149,962	207,965
Dried beet pulp	1,671	1,760	29,838	15,550

GOOD BARLEY

Wire

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Salina

Kansas

Wheat - Corn - Kaffir - Seeds

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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34% Linseed Meal

Also 30% Blended Oil Meal

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.



DARLING'S
Special Bone Meal

Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.

BEST FOR MIXED FEED
Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with

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Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City, Mo.

August Cottonseed Crashings

Cottonseed crushed during August, the first month of the cotton year, aggregated 165,770 tons, compared with 120,023 in August last year. Cotton seed on hand at mills August 31 totaled 214,965 tons, compared with 160,652 a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the month included 76,440 tons of cake and meal, against 56,303 tons and 45,878 tons of hulls against 32,064 tons.

Balanced Rations Are Necessary

A great many farmers do not feed a well balanced ration to their dairy cows because for some reason or other they think that such a ration is necessarily much more expensive than one made up of the ordinary farm grains. If a protein feed has to be purchased the price usually seems high.

A ton of a high protein concentrate always costs more than a ton of corn or oats or barley, and unfortunately many farmers compare the price of feeds on the ton basis. The thing that so many do not seem to realize is that a given amount of a high protein feed properly mixed with farm-grown grains will bring a lower production cost because the more perfectly a dairy ration is balanced with reference to protein, carbohydrates and mineral matter, the more economically will it be used by the animal.

Feed Trade Marks

Dixie Feed Co., Savannah, Ga., filed ser. No. 299,189, the word "Buildszum" in fanciful design, for dairy feeds.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., filed ser. No. 302,597, a fanciful whirling design in blue and red, without wording, for stock and poultry food.

Using Wheat for Feed

Wheat can be substituted for corn to advantage in feeding livestock when prices are as low as they are at present in some sections of the country. Based on digestible nutrients, wheat and corn are of practically equal value pound for pound. Hence, a bushel of wheat is worth more than a bushel of corn in feeding value as a bushel of wheat weighs 4 pounds, or 7 per cent, more than a bushel of shelled corn. But corn and corn products alone make a better ration for cattle than wheat and wheat products alone.

On the practicability of using wheat as a hog feed about 5 per cent less grain is required in the case of wheat, and that with corn at 70 cents a bushel and wheat at 79 cents gains can be made with wheat and tankage at about 15 cents less per hundred pounds than with corn and tankage.

The value of wheat as a livestock feed compared with corn at various prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel is shown in the following table of values of corn and wheat (not including grinding) as feed for poultry and sheep, col. A; for beef cattle and hogs, col. B. Values expressed in cents:

Corn.	A.	B.
50	54	56
55	59	62
60	64	67
65	70	73
70	75	79
75	80	84
80	86	90
85	91	96
90	96	101
95	102	107
100	107	112

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Aug. 23	Aug. 29	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
Bran	\$26.00	\$24.90	\$24.75	\$24.05	\$23.00
Shorts	29.25	28.50	27.50	26.50	25.50
Midds	27.50	26.25	26.00	25.00	23.00

Production of Alfalfa Meal

The August, 1930, production of alfalfa meal in the United States totaled 28,614 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This outturn was 6,342 tons more than for the previous month but 270 tons less than for August last year. This season's production aggregates 81,552 tons, or nearly 9,000 tons more than that for the 1929-30 season or approximately 10,000 tons less than for the 1928-29 season.

Month	Production in Tons			
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September		32,252	42,925	28,128
October		40,847	40,427	36,236
November		27,785	33,132	37,760
December		42,077	31,898	35,739
January		44,821	51,232	40,228
February		41,653	37,393	30,246
March		22,871	27,893	25,551
April		15,588	14,659	17,865
May		11,197	8,686	16,001
June		30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year.. ..		362,049	374,053	328,658

The Grain Stabilization Corporation will not tie up with the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain, says Geo. S. Milnor, general manager.



A 24-INCH MONARCH GRINDS 3 TONS OF EGG MASH PER HOUR

At a cost of only 60 cents per ton Bancroft Elevator Co. are grinding ton after ton of egg mash at the rate of three tons per hour on their

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill *"it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones."* If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

Ask for Catalog ID.

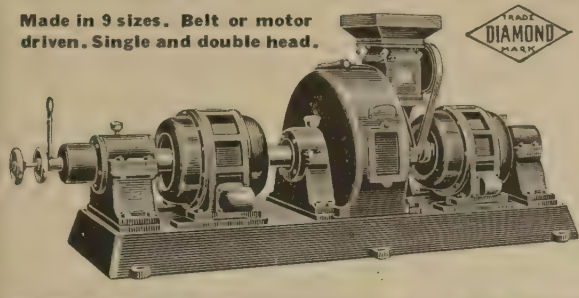
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FLOUR AND FEED MILL MACHINERY

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.

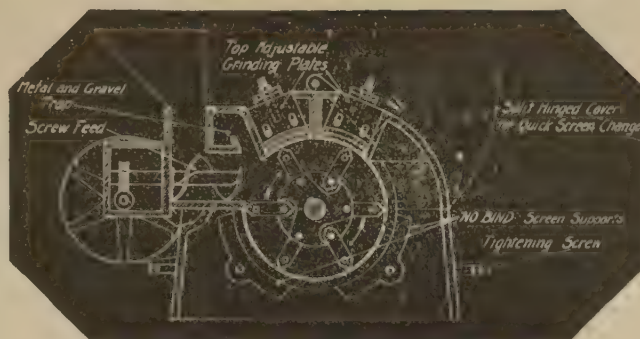


Ball Bearing Diamond Attrition Mills

Small Grains

in greater volume will be ground into Feed this year than ever before. Millers that operate DIAMOND MILLS will grind a large portion of this grain efficiently and economically. The grinding season is here. We have a Diamond Mill to fit your needs.

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.



The "SUPER-Williams" Force Feed Hammer Mill

For regrounding alfalfa, fine ground oats, barley, screenings, etc.

Consistently show capacity increases of 15% to 100% with the same power due to screw feed which insures steady maximum feed with no overloads and no wasteful light loads. Nine popular sizes including large diameter slow speed mills. Write us.

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New York
15 Park Row

San Francisco
337 Rialto Bldg.



Williams

PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

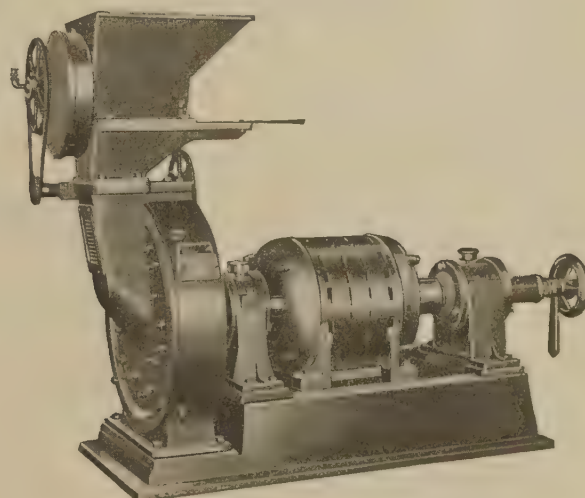
"After using it more than a year I am well satisfied that a mill of this type and capacity is the right answer to our milling problem. One important thing is that the demand charge for current service is not eating its head off when the mill is standing idle."

HAVE you a grinding problem? Perhaps the Munson High Speed Single Runner Mill is also the answer to it as it was to this New York State miller's problem.

These mills are made in several sizes and horsepowers, so that it is easy to pick out one for any individual case.

Amazing capacities—lower operation and installation cost—ground stock second to none. What more can you expect of any grinder?

Let us send you bulletin describing these mills in detail.



With air collector system if desired

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UTICA, N. Y.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The National Poultry, Butter and Egg Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Sherman, on Oct. 5-7.

According to records kept at the North Dakota Agricultural College, it costs a little bit less than \$2 per poult to maintain them from June 1 to Thanksgiving time. Among the cost items were: feeding, 79c; incubation, 7 to 10c; brooding costs, 25 to 50c. The cost of eggs averages about 40c each.

An association recently established in Duesseldorf, Germany, of manufacturers of concentrated feedstuffs, is reported to be engaged in experimenting on a process for using rye as a chicken feed. Up to the present it has not been possible, due to technical reasons, for poultry farmers to adjust themselves to the feeding of rye to poultry, and a quantity of up to 1,968,000 bushels of corn was placed at their disposal on condition that for each 15 kilos (33 pounds) of this cheap corn 100 eggs were delivered to the fresh egg depots of the cooperative societies.

There are a few points that must be considered in the fattening of poultry. It has been found that chickens respond to their feed more readily if in confinement. They should not be allowed much exercise. The birds should be placed in small coops or batteries, six birds to a coop or compartment 2½x1½x1½ ft., and should be confined from seven to fourteen days. Each compartment should be provided with a wire bottom of one-inch mesh wire, and a droppings pan underneath. These should be cleaned daily, as it is essential that everything be kept sanitary.

The Vitamins for Poultry

In a bulletin from the Iowa State College of Agriculture the following statements concerning the vitamins A, B, C, and D are to be found:

They are important in securing proper growth and maintaining health among chicks.

Vitamin A.—Supplied by yellow corn, green feed, milk, infertile eggs and meat products. When these feeds are not provided in sufficient quantity in the chick ration, an abnormal condition of the eyes often results. This is characterized by the lids sticking together and a watery discharge.

Vitamin B.—Is present in germs of grain, milk, green feed, infertile eggs and yeast. A deficiency of these products results in polyneuritis or a loss of control of the voluntary muscles.

Vitamin C.—Birds are not affected by a lack of this vitamin.

Vitamin D.—Is present in direct sunlight, and cod liver oil. It is present in milk and grains in small but insufficient amounts. There is a definite relation between the utilization of minerals in the ration and the presence of this vitamin. Leg weakness or rickets develops when vitamin D is insufficient.

Vitamins are abundantly provided in chick rations when the following conditions are complied with:

1. A ration containing at least 35 per cent of yellow corn.
2. A ration containing the proper amount of milk and meat products.
3. When fresh green feed is available.
4. When chicks are exposed to direct sunlight, unintercepted by glass or any material that does not permit passage of the ultra-violet rays. In case chicks are raised indoors, vitamin D may be supplied by the use of cod liver oil in the ration. The addition of 1 pint of cod liver oil, biologically tested for its vitamin D potency, to every 100 pounds of ration is sufficient.

Per capita consumption of wheat in Canada for food is 4.5 bus. a year. The voracious McKelvie of the Farm Board had stated it to be 7 bus., but later corrected himself.

Pigs and Poultry Have Tastes

Pigs, poultry, calves and in fact nearly all animals have a sense of taste the same as humans. This was the declaration of Prof. E. L. Dakan of Ohio State University at a meeting of buttermilk interests.

Recent scientific experiments have firmly established this fact, and have changed the whole process of animal and poultry feeding thereby, he said. Furthermore, this will enable the farmer to increase his returns from feeding livestock. Heretofore the only consideration in feeding stock and poultry was to give them as much food as possible.

That is changed now, he explained. An important consideration in view of the realization of taste means feeding stuffs that appeal to the animal palate and thus aid digestion. He stated that semi-solid buttermilk had been found excellent in this respect by Prof. Harry Lewis of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and by practical feeders. Poultry fed this food come to market much more quickly and may

be called milk-fed, while pigs develop firmer, more edible meat in this manner.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars

Mixed Cars

Operating HIAWATHA MILL

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn

Soy Beans

Sunflower Seed

BULK OR SACKED

INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a Complete Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.



Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write today for full particulars.



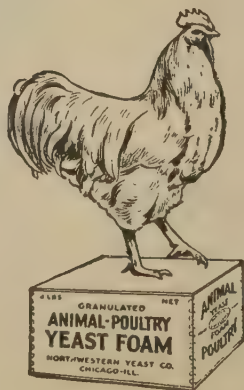
THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

822 S. May Street

Chicago, Ill.

Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam

Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing in Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds



So gratifying are the results of feeding yeast to stock and poultry that the wise breeder and poultryman no longer tries to get along without it. Yeast is the richest known source of the B or growth vitamin. It is also high in Vitamin E content, which is the element that increases reproductiveness and fertility. Yeast-fed animals and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract and a much greater resistance to disease.

Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,

Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Av.
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

Excessive Grease In Meat Scraps Undesirable

BY STANLEY C. SMITH

There are still some who think it does not pay to buy what they call high priced feeds for their hens. Meat scraps is sometimes considered as one of those high priced feeds, but in mixing rations for laying hens and growing pullets it has been found that the lack of animal protein as provided in meat scraps actually makes the other feeds very high priced.

Various local conditions will determine the proportion of meat scraps to be used in growing and egg laying rations. It is very seldom that an excess of meat scraps is used, but because it is a concentrated feed, care should be taken that the correct amount is used for satisfactory results.

The outstanding feature of the mixed feed business in the past several years has been the remarkable development in poultry feeds and mashers for hens and baby chicks. Feed manufacturers, dealers and users are constantly giving more time and thought to correct feeding methods and the use of high grade ingredients.

Meat scraps is one of the basic ingredients of any growing feed or laying mash. All meat scraps is not alike in feeding value, so it is well to be sure not only of getting the full, guaranteed protein content but also the product of a reliable manufacturer, thoroughly mixed, blended and containing a minimum of grease.

Pay as much attention to the grease content of the meat scraps you buy as you do to getting 50% protein. Excessive grease in meat scraps is undesirable and very often digestive troubles in poultry flocks can be traced to it. The protein in high grade meat scraps of low grease content is obviously more digestible. Storage is no problem and mixing is easier with meat scraps containing a minimum of grease. The best grade of meat scraps costs no more in the long run.

Hatcheries Now Do Custom Brooding

Hatcheries have done custom hatching since the old Egyptians first made their community incubators out of domes of mud hollowed out, for the fire and eggs. Custom brooding is a new service that is offered now since the modern brooding plants enable one man to care for thousands of chicks.

The hatchery doing custom brooding sells you the chicks and then broods them for you to four or six weeks of age. The usual charge for that service varies from five cents a week to one cent a day for each chick.

Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Irradiated Yeast For Poultry

Irradiated yeast and irradiated mold in experiments with certain laboratory animals such as rats have been demonstrated to be many times as potent in vitamin D as the best cod liver oil. To test the value of those synthetic vitamin carriers in poultry nutrition Harry Steenbock, J. G. Halpin and C. E. Holmes, of the Univ. of Wis., Ag. Experiment Station, this past season ran duplicate trials in which the check lots received a ration complete in every respect except for a deficiency in vitamin D. Cod liver oil to the amount of 2 per cent of the total ration was given to two lots, while other lots received varying levels of irradiated yeast. Still other groups were fed non-irradiated yeast and one group was given irradiated mold.

While the results so far secured are merely preliminary, and will require further verification, it already seems apparent that the young chick is not as efficient as laboratory animals in utilizing these highly concentrated irradiated vitamin carriers, but that these new anti-rachitic products have promise of becoming serious contenders with cod liver oil for use in poultry feeding, not only because of their greater potency, but also on account of the ease with which they can be mixed with the ration, the stability of the vitamin factor in the irradiated products during storage, and the freedom from any possibility of imparting undesired flavors to the carcass of the chicks, as is sometimes the case when cod liver oil is fed.

Feeding for Eggs

The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station says: The hen manufactures eggs from the feed that is given her, and the number she produces depends upon the efficiency of the ration. When the hen is in good laying condition about eighty per cent of the feed consumed is used for body maintenance and from the remaining twenty per cent eggs are made. Approximately 65.9% of an egg is water, 10.59% fat or yolk, 12.83% proteins or white, and 10.68% ash found in the shells. One can readily see why it is necessary to feed a balanced ration for best results.

A "balanced" ration must contain proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, water and bulk of the right kind and in proper proportion. Proteins furnish the tissue building material and constitute over twenty-one per cent of the body and over eleven per cent of the entire egg. The quality of the protein is important. The most complete proteins are found in animal matter such as meat scraps and milk. Plant proteins are deficient in certain various constituents which must be corrected before full use can be made of proteins present.

Fats and carbohydrates are more or less interchangeable and are found in abundance in all grains. They furnish the energy or body heat.

Minerals not only furnish the bone building and shell forming material but they also assist in the digestion of the proteins.

The vitamins necessary in poultry rations are found in green leafy plants, sprouted oats, codliver oil, brans, and yellow corn, but not in white corn.

The grains rank as follows in feeding value: Corn, wheat, oats, kafir corn, barley. Mixtures of these are preferred to single grain rations. Ground feeds in the form of mash are easily digested. Wheat bran, shorts, middlings, rolled oats, ground oats, corn meal and some form of animal protein are used for making the mash. Oyster shell and grit should be kept before the birds at all times.

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Economical Feed for
Poultry and Livestock
Wire, phone, write

Bailey & Gray
Salina, Kansas
for delivered prices



Colorado Alfalfa Meal

ALL GRADES
LEAF MEAL AND
DUPLEX FINE GROUND
FOR YOUR MASH FEEDS

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MASON MILLS MASTER MEAL

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alfalfa cured
within one
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from standing
in the field.
We lose nothing but the
moisture.

"Every Pound Alike—Good"
MASON MILLS INC.
PAULS VALLEY, OKLA.

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashers
our specialty

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Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
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ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.
Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

Balanced Cubes, the Last Word in Modern Feed Technique

BY CHAS. CROWTHER, M.D., PRINCIPAL HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
NEWPORT, ENG.
(COPYRIGHTED)

Modern feeding science has taught us that in order to get the best results with any kind of livestock the food supply or ration needs to be nicely "balanced" to suit the requirements of each class both for maintenance and production. Thus a ration of roots, hay and cereals is inadequate for high-producing milch cows because of its deficiency in proteins and possibly also mineral ingredients. For similar reasons, feeds composed solely of cereals cannot produce satisfactory results with swine or poultry. A ration to be properly "balanced" therefore must almost inevitably be a blend of various classes of feeding-stuffs.

The real benefits of the "balanced ration," however, can be acquired only if it be consumed as a whole, the animal being left no option to select certain ingredients and reject others. This is almost impossible of attainment unless all the ingredients are reduced to a mealy condition and then intimately mixed together. It has been the usual practice therefore to supply these "balanced feeds" in the form of meals and feed them as such. Meal feeding, however, has certain deficiencies. These shortcomings have always been recognized by manufacturers of mixed feeds so for several years many British firms marketed their meal mixtures in the form of "cakes." These were prepared by compressing the mixtures after having added a small proportion of molasses or some other binding agent. These slabs

known as "compound cakes," were in size and shape very like the familiar linseed and cotton seed oil cakes.

One company finally succeeded in producing compound feeds which were shaped like small "cubes" or "nuts" and made them in several sizes, that is graduated according to the class of animal for which they were intended. At first it was found difficult to make the "cubes" sufficiently hard to withstand rough handling and the shocks of transportation and firm enough to retain their shape during a reasonable period of storage on the farm. Consequently, although the job of breaking up the cakes had been eliminated, there still remained the "meal-ing" trouble to overcome as the meal residue naturally militated against the practical success of the "cubes." With the coming of greatly improved and refined "cubing" machinery however, the difficulty referred to has been entirely removed, which explains why the introduction of the feeding "cube" into British farm practice has met with such extraordinary success during the last few years.

The advantages of "cubed" feeds from the practical point of view may be briefly summed up thus:

They enable accurate rationing to be carried out with a minimum of labor.

They are cleaner and more easily handled and stored than meals or ordinary molassed feeds.

They keep fresh and wholesome much longer.

Loss of food from feeding boxes, bunks or self-feeders is reduced to a negligible amount whether the "cubes" are fed indoors or out on the range.

The feed receptacle is less apt to get foul, hence a much more sanitary and hygienic feeding regime is apparent.

In the first place efficient mastication and admixture of the food with saliva is secured.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Farm Board's Demand for a Reduced Acreage of Winter Wheat Is Becoming More and More Unpopular in Kansas



From Buffalo News

Established 1878

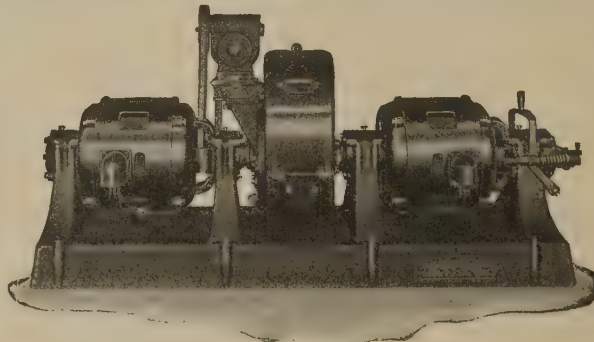
Bauer

Established 1878

ATTRITION MILLS

BALL BEARING

ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE

SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.

Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.

Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

The BAUER BROS. CO.

Manufacturers

"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.
Springfield Ohio

With ordinary meals the food is either swallowed with so little mastication taking place that digestive troubles are apt to ensue, or else the animal takes so much time chewing each mouthful of meal that it cannot eat its daily allotment of the heavy rations required for combined high production. The "cube" brings the teeth effectively into play and secures a manner of eating closely comparable with that imposed by natural foods.

Of greater importance still, is the certainty which the "cube" ensures that the various ingredients of the ration will be consumed in the "all-together" or exactly as the formula provides. There can be no picking and choosing by the animal; every mouthful is so uniform in character, that the work of the digestive organs can be regularized with that nicety which is so essential to the steady progress of the animal. The same advantage likewise applies to the feeding of poultry. The bird's pointed beak enables a certain degree of selection to be made from even a finely-ground mixture of meals when it is fed in loose form, whereas if that same mixture be prepared in cubed form, the small "cubes" or "pellets" must necessarily be picked up and swallowed whole. When it is fed a bulk mash, the fowl "bills" it and scratches it out of the hopper and it is lost whereas if a few pellets happen to drop out they can be readily picked up from the litter.

It is much easier to secure palatability and a regular consumption of heavy rations of concentrated foods when they are given in the form of "cubes" than when fed as meals. As bearing out the statement just made we quote from the record of the herd of pedigree dairy cows at the Harper Adams Agricultural College which, throughout the past two and a half years have received the whole of their concentrated food in "cube" form. These British Friesian cows have maintained an average annual milk yield of 12,500 to 13,000 pounds per head with three individual records of 20,000 pounds. In some cases the daily allowance of concentrated "cubed" foods exceeded 30 lbs., yet it was consumed without difficulty. Similar favorable experience is reported from other quarters in the use of "cubes" for sheep, lambs, swine, and other animals.

In feeding poultry under large-scale conditions the old-fashioned system of feeding grain and wet mash became impracticable owing to the heavy labor demand involved. For several years therefore the commercial poultryman gradually drifted toward dry mash. More recently it was satisfactorily demonstrated that a further economy of labor could be effected by using the "all-mash" system and entirely eliminating grain-

feeding. The chief drawback to this method, however, would seem to be the difficulty of securing a sufficiently high per capita consumption of the dry "all-mash" feed during daylight hours to exploit to the full the egg-laying propensities of the birds.

It must be admitted that any fowl having a pointed beak is ill-adapted for the quick consumption of mealy food. Its natural food, and for the prehension of which its beak is suited, consists of grains and seeds and fragments of animal and mineral matter of similar size. This leads to the simple suggestion that a more satisfactory consumption of artificial foods will be secured if they be given in like form—that is as small "cubes" or "pellets" of about the same size as kernels of grain. This seems to be the latest development of the "cubing" movement and experience thus far with these "pellets" is distinctly favorable to that system of feeding.

Considering its possibilities in the way of increased food consumption and resultant increase of production, the all-mash "pellet" in plain words, is more economical because the cost of producing a dozen eggs or a pound of flesh is much lower. With the adoption of "pellet" rations the business of poultry-feeding would seem to have been much simplified—no grain, no preparing of wet mash, just one straight food throughout for each class of birds or each stage of growth, and that food in a hard, granular form ideal for feeding from troughs, self-feeders or broadcasted in the litter, with wastage reduced to a minimum.

While the conversion of meals into "cubes" might be expected to add to the cost of the food, such extra cost should be very small due to the recent improvements which have been made in "cubing" machinery. Regardless of that, it is quite evident that if they sell at slightly higher price than bulk all-mash feeds, such extra cost is more than outweighed by the "pellets" advantages in labor saving, reduction of waste, and improved feeding results.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Operations in the Memphis Cottonseed Meal futures pit were exceptionally heavy during the week, the highest prices being seen on Monday and the lowest prices on Friday when fall meal sold as low as \$28.00 making an average decline of \$2.50. At times the market was very erratic and price changes were very rapid. Clear weather over the belt during the week stimulated the movement of cottonseed and the mills were very anxious to dispose of their meal. Buyers for the actual were conspicuous by their absence, therefore hedge selling easily depressed the market. Profit taking by shorts on Saturday caused a reaction of about \$1.00 per ton and the market closed today stronger than at any time since Monday. Competitive feeds have been declining and the grain market has been very weak. There is nothing in sight to create a bull market in the near future. On the other hand cottonseed meal is the cheapest concentrate on the market and should be worth fully as much as represented by the futures board. Spot dealers reported in some instances an improved demand since the decline of Friday. On the whole feed demand is very limited, the late rains having brought pastures out to a wonderful extent. Economic conditions are such that buyers undoubtedly will continue to fill their requirements only as actually needed.

The price of Cottonseed was advanced today. In some cases bids were the full limit of \$2.00 per ton over last night. This is largely accounted for by the fact that during the excited meal market yesterday there were very few buyers in seed and they were unwilling to put out bids that reflected the value of seed. Today however when buyers came into the market there were no sellers at anything like the bids of yesterday, and as a matter of fact buyers of January seed were unable to fill their requirements even at the full \$2.00 advance. Actual seed is selling \$24.00 f. o. b. at gins or about \$28.50 freight paid to Memphis with a carrying charge of 50 cts. per ton. The seed movement has been liberal during the past week.



PERFECTION DOG FOOD
A Prepared Meat-Cereal Food-Complete, Ready-to-Eat Food

Everywhere throughout the country Feed and Seed dealers are realizing the importance of securing local "exclusive" territory on the sale of

PERFECTION DOG FOOD
This food is nationally advertised and a "good seller" every month in the year. Write at once for Dealers' Special Proposition.

PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY
BAYTLE CREEK Dept. 43 MICHIGAN

Here It Is!

The feed mixer you have been looking for.

Can be used either for dry or molasses mixtures—a 2 in 1 mixer.

It's low in cost; efficient and is a business builder.

Ask for literature on the Handy 2 in 1 Feed Mixer

Handy Sack Baler Co.
Marion, Iowa

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

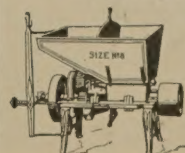
9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Modern Feed Grinding Plant at Hebron, Nebr.

When Guy and Jay Maple came into possession of the property of the old Premium Roller Mills down on the river at Hebron, Neb., they were at some loss to know what to do with it. The flour milling machinery was antiquated and small mills stand little enough chance against big competition even when they are modern. Neither felt the manufacture of flour was either profitable or attractive.

Then came the thought of feed grinding. The mill was located some distance from the railroad so trucking would be necessary on inbound shipments of concentrate ingredients. Trucking adds to cost. In as much as the mill had to be remodeled to fit the feed grinding idea Maple Bros. felt that the whole thing might just as well be dismantled and as much of it as possible installed in a new plant on the railroad.

So a site was obtained and a building. Legs, pulleys, shafting, even lumber from the old plant, went into the new. The office and first wareroom of the new structure was made 20x30 ft., one story high. The two-story grinding unit was made 34x22 ft. Three large warerooms, one story high and 22 ft. wide extended along the track in a warehouse about 75 ft. long. Construction is frame, iron clad.

In the upper story of the feed grinding unit are seven grain bins, three ground feed bins, a sacking bin, and a one-ton home-made, vertical mixer. In the work-floor is a driveway, with two dumps, hopper bottomed. These dumps empty into a Jay Bee No. 4 Hammer Mill, or thru a by-pass into the boot of an elevating leg, which empties into any desired bin or into the mixer in the second story.

Grain passed thru the mixer, or ground stuff passed thru the mixer must be re-elevated to the bins over the drive-way for spouting into farmer's wagon.

The hammer mill in the basement is operated by a 75 h. p. motor, transmitting its power thru a belt. This motor also operates shafting which runs the legs, the mixer, and a 2 pair high roller grinder on the work floor.

Not only do Maple Bros. do an extensive custom grinding and mixing business, but they also manufacture poultry mashes and scratch feeds on their own account, and sell these under their own registered trade-mark,

an attractive design with a double-circle enclosing a maple leaf, colored to represent maple leaves in their autumn glory. They stock a complete line of feed ingredients and concentrates so they are able to mix a farmer whatever formula he may desire and the Farm Board offers no competition.

The Feeding Situation

With a tremendous shrinkage in this year's corn and hay crops, such a shift in feeding operations and practices as was never before experienced, is going to be found necessary during the next ten months. Some parts of the country that never before experienced a shortage have already called for outside feeds, while some sections, that normally do not raise enough for home consumption, have this year, a surplus.

Our tame hay crop is estimated at 82.9 million tons, against 100.8 million tons harvested last year and a 5-year average (1924-28) of 128.2 million tons; our alfalfa hay crop is estimated at 27.4 million tons against 29.8 last year and a 5-year average of 28.7; our grain sorghums are estimated at 82.9 million bus., against 100.8 last year and a 5-year average of 128.2 million bus., and pastures showed a Sept. 1 condition of 47.7 against the previous low record of 67.1 touched a year ago.

Fortunately, crops of wheat, oats, barley, and flax seed were above the average and cotton production estimates give promise of a supply of seed about on a par with that of 1929. There will therefore be enough of both food and feed grains to carry us through the winter. The principal difficulty will be to get them to where they can be fed to hungry stomachs, prices and ability to pay, being the controlling factors.

"In the new acceptance of trade association effort, a business man affiliating himself with such an organization is put on his honor to follow the Golden Rule in his everyday business practice. A trade association expects him to become a square shooter instead of a bushwhacker. To respect the ethics of business, to put aside petty jealousies and shady methods common in the sport of 'trying to put something over.' In other words, a first class trade association expects its members to handle legitimate products in a legitimate way."—W. J. Parker, New York.

Advertise to Increase Feed Sales

Some country elevator operators who have feed grinding units and who handle commercial feeds advertise to their patrons and prospective patrons; many do not. The difference between them can usually be figured in dollars and cents. The adage that says "It Pays to Advertise," no longer needs proving.

E. L. Brown at Chester, Neb., who heads the Brown Lumber Co., dealers in grain, coal and feed, sends out regular feed letters to his trade, using his own letterheads to individualize his firm. In these he studies the markets and shows his patrons how to feed at a profit. Here is an example of what he writes:

Dear Sir:—The latest Government information gives even greater assurance of splendid profits in the hog business than we told you about in the other letter. On Aug. 1st, the supply of frozen and cured pork was 652 million pounds as compared with the 5 year average of 757 million pounds, which is 14% less. For the same date the supply of lard was 119 million pounds as compared with a 5 year average of 177 million pounds, or 32% less. Just look at those figures again. They tell you that there is an actual shortage right now, and you know it will require at least a year to overcome it. Isn't this a sufficient explanation for the splendid advance this hog market has made during the last few weeks? And right in the face of disastrous prices for other products.

Now is the time for a feeder to be up on his toes. The price is generally highest in September, followed by the usual fall break. Hogs of 100 pounds or over should be crowded with corn and Big 10 in order to get them onto the market as quickly as possible. Several feeders in our neighborhood have produced pork for 6 cents with corn and Big 10 and this combination is cheaper than anything else that can be fed.

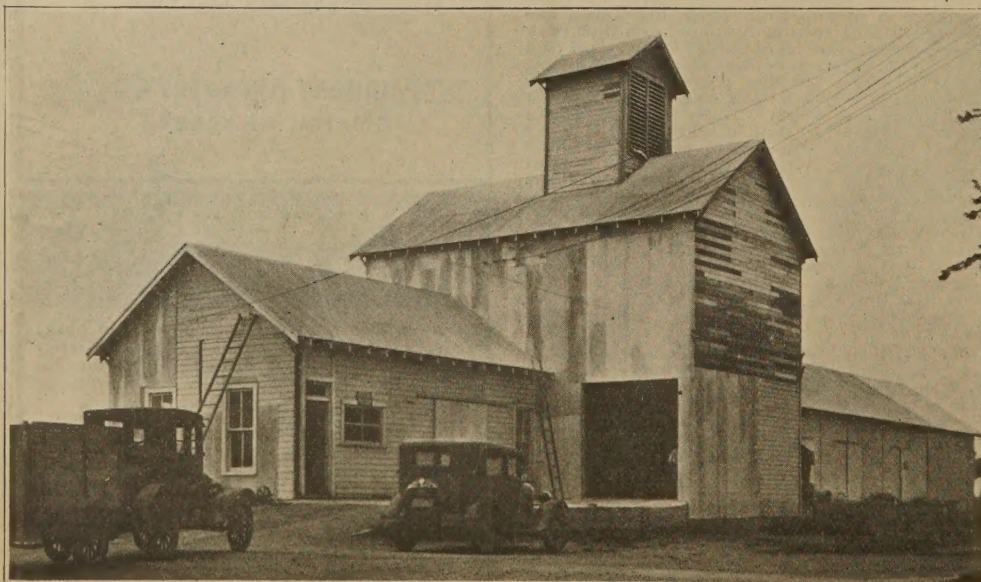
Every day of delay right now is dangerous because of the coming fall break. To take chances with other feeds may be costly. You should have the feed that will put on the pounds in the quickest possible time. Pork produced around a 6 cent cost and sold at present market prices makes a beautiful profit. Can you blame us for urging you to get busy at once and feed them all the corn and Big 10 they will eat? Every day counts now.

Yours for Profitable Feeding,
Brown Lumber Co.

What farmer can resist such an appeal, 6 cent pork and the market high. Mr. Brown's advertising is proving effective in building up his feed business. It has shown consistent growth since he added it to his grain business as a sideline.

VICE CHAIRMAN STONE says that under 100 per cent co-operative marketing, neither hedging nor speculating would find any place in the marketing of agricultural products.

A bill is being prepared for submission to the Austrian Parliament this fall for the establishment of a grain and flour monopoly, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Gardner Richardson, American Commercial Attache in Vienna. This action is taken as the result of the failure to secure an agreement to proposed increases in the tariff rates fixed in existing commercial treaties.

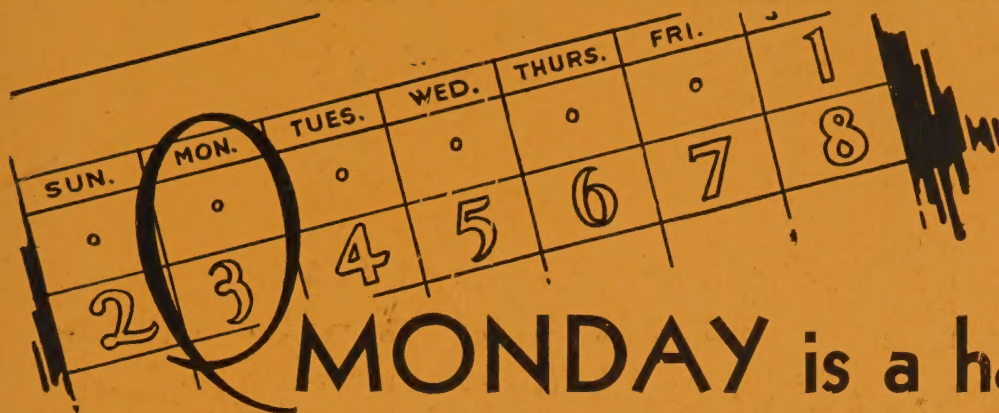


Modern Feed Grinding Plant at Hebron, Neb.

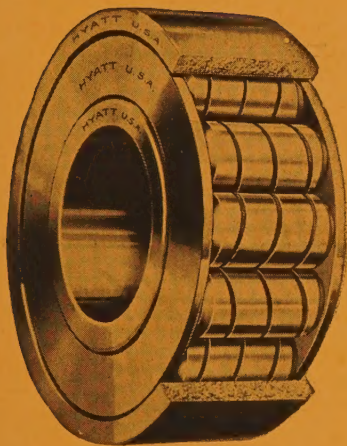
**Dried Buttermilk and Dried
Skimmed Milk Feed
System Engineers**

**FEED MILL MACHINERY
FEED FORMULAS**

S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc.
110 North Franklin St.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



MONDAY is a hard day on ordinary bearings - - but not on Hyatts



Engineering bulletins, explaining in detail the application of Hyatt Roller Bearings for any installation that interests you, are available at your request.

A TREMENDOUS tax is imposed on the performance and life of plain bearings when plant equipment is started Monday mornings.

The week-end shutdown permits the lubricant to ooze off, leaving the plain bearing surface dry and unprotected—easy prey for friction and wear. Bearing life is shortened. Frequent replacements and production tie-ups are inevitable.

Hyatt Roller Bearings, in contrast, are never dry. There is always a grease film on the bearing surface due to the hollow, slotted rollers. That is also the reason why they need be lubricated only at occasional intervals—measurably cutting labor and lubricant costs.

This, plus their many other advantages, has earned Hyatt a permanent place in all kinds of modern machinery and material handling equipment. Specify Hyatt Roller Bearing protection and be sure.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

STARTLING AS IT SOUNDS

PERHAPS YOU ARE NOT DEALING IN GRAIN

In the elevator business, much money is made—and much money is LOST—both in the buying and selling of time, labor, and mechanical performance.

To collect the most money for operating *your elevator*, you must first BUY WISELY. If you're squandering time, man-power, motor-power—if you're slowing down service and stopping for break-downs—then . . . BUY BETTER PERFORMANCE. Buy it quickly!

W I N T E R ' S

—the name that stands for lower operating costs, increased efficiency, and larger profits to the elevator trade.

WINTER'S Direct-Connected HEAD DRIVES

For 3 to 35 H. P. One for small elevators and feed mills—another for large country elevators—still another for terminal elevators. *"No Chains to break — No Belts to slip."*

WINTER'S TRUCK AND WAGON DUMP

Two different sizes—60-inch lift, 72-inch lift. Semi-horizontal platform with wheel locks. Four-corner lifting construction. Sturdy and dependable.

WINTER'S Full-Floating BOOT PULLEY

Timken Anti-Friction Bearings. Self-adjusting to eliminate unnecessary belt tension. Meets Underwriters' approval.

*Ask for facts, prices, and
names of users nearest you.*

CLOW-WINTER MANUFACTURING CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA